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Established 1837

After Rising Complaints

Congress Likely to Review Tax on U.S. Citizens Abroad

By Deborah Rankin

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—Congress is likely to review a law for U.S. citizens abroad, a law that has been in effect since 1954. The law, known as the "tax on U.S. citizens abroad," has been the subject of rising complaints from U.S. citizens living abroad. The law requires U.S. citizens living abroad to pay a tax on their income, which is based on the amount of income they receive from U.S. sources. The tax is based on the amount of income they receive from U.S. sources, and it is based on the amount of income they receive from U.S. sources. The tax is based on the amount of income they receive from U.S. sources, and it is based on the amount of income they receive from U.S. sources.

Worsened by Drought

Record U.S. Heat Bakes Homes, Forests, Farms

From Wire Dispatches

Disaster is a power failure caused by lightning and increased demand, recorded a temperature of 100—the highest in 11 years—provoking heavy electricity demand for air conditioning systems. The increased demand caused power shortages in the city. The temperature has been above 90 for the last six days.

Utility companies in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Minnesota urged customers to cut back on appliance use. A Pennsylvania official warned that another major blackout could occur if demand was not reduced. "The heat storm we've been enduring has pushed power consumption to the point that the failure of even one major power plant could force a fast curtailment of the entire power pool," he said.

A water-shortage alert was declared in New York City and other big cities. Iowa state geologist Stanley Grant, predicting that Middle Western farmers could expect little relief before 1979, warned that cities were also in trouble. "It's a dire situation," he said. "Unless Iowa receives rain of the 40 days and 40 nights variety, many cities may find themselves without any water at all in mid-August."

There were forest fires in California, Utah, Montana, Wyoming and Maine.

Farm Danger

But the drought has hit farmers in the West, Middle West and South worse than it has city areas. When the heat wave set in last month, most farming areas were already suffering from an extended drought.

In many areas, the drought began more than two years ago. If California farmers this week are the only ones to sound optimistic, it was because they have been (Continued on Page 3, Col. 4)

Finally, the new law raised the tax bracket of most U.S. citizens abroad. While they do not pay taxes on the \$15,000 exclusion, their tax bracket on any compensation they receive above that amount is based on total income, including the \$15,000.

The changes took effect for the calendar year beginning on Jan. 1 and will not be translated into Treasury revenues until U.S. citizens abroad file their 1977 tax returns next spring.

Businesses, which usually absorb the higher tax burden involved in sending U.S. citizens abroad through so-called tax-equalization programs that bring the spendable income of the Americans abroad to the same level as taxpayers at home, assert that the changes are adding at least \$4,000 per person a year to their costs.

Higher Costs

A \$30,000-a-year man in the United States could cost a company \$80,000 abroad, and the reform act could be responsible for \$10,000 of that, David Bertrand of Easkins and Sells, a large accounting firm, said in an interview last week.

The effect of the law is most severe for service companies, such as engineering and construction concerns, which have large numbers of U.S. citizens working in developing countries.

Working in developing areas can increase a person's tax bite because these countries usually do not have Western-style living standards and companies often will provide special housing and educational facilities to approximate U.S. standards.

The value of this special housing and schools is considered taxable income and is added to the employee's salary, increasing the person's tax bill.

How a Palace

Underdeveloped countries, there's no middle ground," a congressional staff member said. "You either live in a hovel or a palace," he added, noting that a modest one-bedroom apartment in Nigeria rented for as much as \$40,000 a year.

The Bechtel Corp., an international engineering and construction concern active in the Middle East, estimates that the law has added 15 per cent to its costs of sending someone to a country such as Saudi Arabia.

As a result, the company says, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin meet at the White House.

Washington Meeting Starts

Begin, Carter to Seek Geneva Talks

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI)—President Carter and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin, opening two days of White House meetings in an air of cordiality, agreed today to give priority to convening a new Geneva conference this year and to the attainment of a "just and durable peace in the Middle East."

Despite their differences over Middle East policies that had been a source of contention, Mr. Carter and Mr. Begin seemed eager to submerge their disagreements and focus on the areas that they could agree upon—namely, to settle all Arab-Israeli differences through negotiations on the basis of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 of 1967 and 338 of 1973.

Mr. Begin brought to Mr. Carter his own so-called "secret peace plan" for the area, which he is expected to outline publicly tomorrow. Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, said, "The views presented by the Prime Minister were, in our opinion, both forward-looking and worthy of consideration."

In Tel Aviv, the newspaper Haaretz said today that Mr. Begin's plan, while predilecting Israeli renunciation of the occupied West Bank, would provide autonomy for West Bankers with Israel retaining the defense functions of the region—a formula that means "in effect, that Begin has given up a possible annexation of the West Bank."

(Meanwhile, the Israeli television reported that Mr. Begin would be willing to make an "extensive withdrawal" in the Sinai and would, while "remaining on the Golan Heights," be prepared to withdraw from the present line. The television report quoted what it said was a memorandum that Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan had presented to Knesset (parliament) members. The memorandum said that Mr. Begin would tell Mr. Carter that Israel is ready for indirect peace talks with the Arabs as a second choice to direct Geneva-style negotiations.)

Details Reportedly Avoided

According to diplomatic sources, Mr. Begin, in the initial two-hour meeting this morning with Mr. Carter and their aides, avoided details in his "peace plan" of such controversial issues as the extent of any Israeli withdrawal. Rather, they said, he focused on the mechanics of how a Geneva conference should be organized.

The sources said that Mr. Begin proposed that at Geneva there be set up three subcommittees—one for each front, the Egyptian, Syrian and Jordanian—to work out peace agreements between Israel and its neighbors.

In the discussion, Mr. Begin reportedly repeated his opposition to any Palestinian state on Israel's borders and said that the Palestinian question should be settled by Jordan, since Jordan is situated in part of what once was Palestine.

Israeli sources said the atmosphere was excellent, both in the two-hour White House meeting and in the subsequent working lunch at the State Department with Secretary of State Cyrus Vance to discuss Mr. Vance's forthcoming trip to the Middle East in the first week of August. He will discuss with Arabs and Israelis again the details of a Geneva conference.

Mr. Carter gave a working dinner (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

China Reported To Return Teng To Full Powers

By David Rogers

PEKING, July 19 (Reuters)—Teng Hsiao-ping, the pragmatic deputy premier toppled by radicals in last year's bitter power struggle, has been given back all his former posts, according to wall posters that were put up here tonight.

Two 20-yard red-and-black slogans announcing the rehabilitation of the 74-year-old revolutionary were pasted up in north Peking.

"Warmly welcome and support the Central decision to appoint Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping to the posts of party vice-chairman, vice-premier of the State Council, vice-chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and chief of staff," the posters read. They appeared to have official approval and no attempt was made to pull them down.

A spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said that he had "no comment."

A young man at the place where the posters were put up was asked whether the news was official. In English, he said: "This is very good news. We had been expecting it for a long time."

In the past week there have been signs that Mr. Teng was about to return from the political wilderness and indications of a top-level gathering of the Chinese leadership—possibly a meeting of the full Central Committee.

Foreigners have also seen rehearsals for street celebrations. Near the International Club today, construction workers banged cymbals and drums after a briefing.

Mr. Teng was dismissed in April of last year at the height of the fierce power struggle that began after Premier Chou En-lai's death and lasted until after the death in September of party Chairman Mao Tse-tung. He had been expected to succeed Mr. Chou as Premier, but fell into disgrace—the victim of a radical campaign.

Mr. Teng, a blunt-talking pragmatist who first became known as an officer in the army, was originally blamed for riots last year in the Square of Heavenly Peace here.

He was dismissed from all posts, branded a rightist "capitalist-roader" and retained only his Communist party membership. It was the second time he had been purged—the first occasion was during the Cultural Revolution of the 1960s.

In October, his radical opponents, the so-called "gang of four"—among them Chairman Mao's widow, Chiang Ching-wei—were arrested on charges of plotting a coup.

Since then newspaper articles and wall posters have vindicated Mr. Teng's stand. Some posters have praised him for struggling against the radicals.

Analysts here have never doubted Mr. Teng's grass-roots support or the backing he has from influential leaders such as Defense Minister Yeh Chieh-ying and Senior Deputy Premier Li Hsien-nien.

A former general secretary of the Communist party, Mr. Teng has a reputation as a tough, able administrator. If his rehabilitation is confirmed it will underline the priority that post-Mao leaders place on economic development.



Teng Hsiao-ping

Smith's Election Call Criticized in Rhodesia

BURIE, Rhodesia, July 19—Prime Minister Ian Smith under bitter criticism in both black nationalist and white rightist circles for ordering quick elections to end a possible "im-majority rule settlement" in Rhodesia, State Department officials said today. Mr. Smith's decision will be the first set up by Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and British Secretary David Owen if they meet Saturday.

London, Mr. Owen said, a great tragedy at this moment. Instead of going on the path that would be a negotiated settlement, as gone back.

When said he has not yet decided whether to make another mission to southern Africa, would think it unlikely in a future because of this situation.

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HUG FOR AN OLD FRIEND—Protasio Montalvo, left, former Socialist mayor of Cerecedilla, Spain, embraces friend from the past, Lorenzo Gutierrez, after emerging from 33 years of hiding from Francoists.

Spanish Socialist Ex-Mayor Out After Hiding 33 Years in Home

CERCECEDILLA, Spain, July 19 (AP)—Bone-thin and pale, former Mayor Protasio Montalvo, 71, a Socialist, met today with friends who had believed him dead during his just-ended 33 years of hiding to avoid Francoist political repression.

"There were only four or five Fascists in this town, but they dominated everything until now," said Mr. Montalvo, who lived secretly in his home here after Franco's forces won the Spanish Civil War in 1939.

"I dared not even walk about this town, which has always been a Socialist town, because the Franco regime was looking for officials from the Republican side," Mr. Montalvo said. He came out of hiding on Sunday.

From 1939 until 1942, he lived on the earthen ground floor (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Demirel Forms Rightist Coalition

ANKARA, July 19 (UPI)—Turkish Premier-designate Süleyman Demirel said today he had succeeded in forging a rightist coalition government and would present his Cabinet to President Fahri Kocuturk tomorrow.

Mr. Demirel made the announcement after a 45-minute meeting with Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the pro-Muslim National Salvation party, which holds the balance of power in the Turkish parliament.

The proposed coalition, which will link Mr. Demirel's Justice party with the Salvationists and the ultra-rightist National Action party, has 239 seats in the 450-member National Assembly—four more than a majority.

Russia Says 'Nyet' to Shoddy Goods, Bad Food

By Malcolm W. Browne

MOSCOW, July 19 (UPI)—Soviet leaders today ordered the vast bureaucracy that they head to provide the people with more attractive food, goods and services, while reducing the number of surly waitresses and shopkeepers and the endless lines with which citizens must contend.

The decree by the Central Committee of the Communist party and the Council of Ministers did not say exactly how the proposals were to be carried out, nor did it allocate any money for the project.

But in an article in Pravda, the Kremlin expressed its displeasure with the inefficient goods and services available here and elaborated goals for improving matters.

The overall supply of consumer goods in the Soviet Union and allied nations is determined for five years by the powerful State Planning Board (Gosplan).

Economy, Military Emphasized

Vietnam, Laos Formally Link Goals

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, July 19 (UPI)—Vietnam and Laos have concluded a series of sweeping military and economic agreements that tie the future development of Laos even more closely to the future of Vietnam.

The 25-year pacts were signed yesterday at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Laos by the highest-ranking delegation to leave Vietnam to date and headed by Vietnam's Communist party secretary-general, Le Duan, and Premier Pham Van Dong.

The first details of the agreements were disclosed today by the news agencies of the two countries. They include new financial aid and loans from Vietnam for Laos, a detailed border pact with military provisions, and agreements on common approaches to a range of foreign policy and domestic issues.

"The two sides affirm the special relationship between the people of Vietnam and the people of Laos," the joint statement reported.

The two key areas of agreement seemed to be in the economic and military fields. The Communist Paktet Lao relied on Vietnamese funding as well as food and military assistance to continue its fight during the war. Since the end of the war, Vietnam has provided increasing quantities of such aid.

Now, Laos will have to begin repaying these funds. The statement discloses that the economic agreement provides for "non-refundable" aid and loans with a three-year grace period (year through 1980). The terms of the loans and their amount were not indicated.

There was a variety of other areas of economic assistance pledged by Laos—agriculture, forestry, industry, communications, transport, science, culture and trade, but no details were given.

Vietnam agreed to permit the use of Danang in southern Vietnam as a duty-free port for goods bound for landlocked Laos. Western intelligence reports have disclosed extensive work on construction of a road link from that area to the Laotian road network that terminates in Vientiane.

Hashish in Belgium

DE HAAN, Belgium, July 19 (Reuters)—Hashish worth 3 million Belgian francs (about \$83,000) was found in bags strewn along the beach of this seaside town, police said today.

Greater effort should be made to attract competent sales clerks and waiters, the decree said, and once recruited, they should be trained to provide "cultured" service.

Giscard Receives Andreotti, Flies East to Meet Schmidt

PARIS, July 19 (UPI).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing met with both Italian Premier Giulio Andreotti and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt today to discuss problems affecting Europe.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing saw Mr. Andreotti at the Elysée Palace for lunch and bilateral talks and later flew to Strasbourg for a dinner meeting with Mr. Schmidt to discuss the Chancellor's talks last week with President Carter.

Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing decided last week to hold the Strasbourg meeting for a discussion of the Carter talks. Official sources here said that two main themes would be détente and nuclear nonproliferation.

Both European leaders have been critical of Mr. Carter's positions on human rights.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, saying in an interview this week that it could compromise détente. At their last bilateral meeting last month, the two adopted similar policies on nonproliferation, particularly the export of sensitive technology, partly meeting some of the conditions laid down by Mr. Carter.

After his meeting with the French President, Mr. Andreotti told the press that he did not think Mr. Carter's position on human rights was jeopardizing

détente. "When President Carter speaks of human rights," he said, "he is defending a position that we all share. He is still in the first months of his international experience and it is a question of adjusting his policies."

French sources said that enlargement of the European Economic Community to include Greece, Portugal and, eventually, Spain had been one of the main themes of the Franco-Italian talks. Both France and Italy, while supporting enlargement, have expressed concern over potential agricultural competition from the new members.

The Giscard d'Estaing-Schmidt dinner was held in an inn about 15 miles from Strasbourg. Both men planned to return to their capitals following dinner.

Smith Scored On Election

(Continued from Page 1)

would take no part in the post-election government.

They each reiterated their demands for a transfer of power to the black majority and universal adult suffrage, a demand Mr. Smith has rejected.

They said that they believed Mr. Smith called elections two years ahead of schedule to strengthen his position among the mostly white electorate following rebellions in his party by members opposed to majority rule.

Both leaders, who are opponents of the hard-line Patriotic Front alliance, expressed the hope that the election call did not mean the end of the British-U.S. initiative.

But another black nationalist affiliated with the Patriotic Front, Josiah Chinamano, acting president of the African National Council-Zimbabwe, said that the announcement sabotaged those talks.

Dr. Colin Barlow, a spokesman for the newly formed Rhodesian Action party, which rejects majority rule, called Mr. Smith's election call irresponsible because it halts debate on a record budget, 26 per cent of which is earmarked for defense.

Mr. Barlow said that he believes Mr. Smith called the election to prevent the three-week-old Rhodesian Action party from gaining additional strength.

Nonetheless, he said, the party will fight for all 50 white seats of the 66-member House of Assembly.

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RECAPTURED BY ERITREANS—Ethiopian soldier holds up hands in gesture of surrender as he is recaptured by Eritrean rebel forces outside Keren in northern Ethiopia. Soldier surrendered to pursuers after he had escaped from a group of prisoners taken in battle for Keren, which Eritreans seized recently.

Demilitarized Zone to Be Created

Pact Is Set to End Battles in South Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 19 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrilla forces announced an agreement in principle today to end battles with rightist Christian militias along the Israeli border in southern Lebanon and create a demilitarized zone patrolled by Lebanese troops.

But key points—including partial disarmament of Beirut's explosive Palestinian refugee camps—remained to be settled, said sources close to the month-old negotiations, which were initiated and mediated by Syria.

Talks on these issues were expected to begin "within 48 hours," the sources said, in what Syria's government-run newspaper Al Thawra called a move to "deprive Israel of a strengthened Middle East bargaining position" by defusing the Arab world's hottest flashpoint.

"There is total agreement on all points in the plan," Palestine Liberation Organization spokesman Abu Iyad said. Mr. Iyad, No. 2 in the PLO leadership behind Yasser Arafat, has been chief PLO negotiator in the peace talks.

Withdrawal Specified

The plan calls for withdrawal by Palestinian-Lebanese leftist forces and the Israeli-backed rightists from the battle areas near the border and for Lebanese troops to patrol the demilitarized zone, the sources said. It was not immediately clear where the boundaries of the zone would be drawn, but the sources did not anticipate major disagreement on the issue.

But the Syrians, who dominate the 30,000-man Arab League force that ended the 19-month Lebanese civil war last year, also included provisions for "fixing limits on the number of arms and armed Palestinians" in the refugee camps, the sources said.

Under the plan, PLO police would confiscate weapons over the prescribed limit, the sources said. Under Arab League troops also would be granted the right to enter the camps, a privilege consistently refused by the guerrilla leaders since the war.

Details Unsettled

The partial disarmament and the entry right for Arab forces have been accepted in principle by the Palestinians, the sources confirmed. But the specific number of arms allowed, the means of protecting the camps from Israeli attack, and the timetable for implementation of the agreement remain to be determined.

Mr. Iyad—as well as Lebanese government and rightist party leaders—have been meeting separately with Syrian leaders for the past month in a bid to cement peace in war-torn Beirut and win a cease-fire in the south, where the war has never ended.

The daily artillery, mortar, grenade and tank clashes have escalated since Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin took office in May and have forced more than 200,000 persons to flee the impoverished agricultural south. The Palestinian camps are armed with everything from machine

guns to mortars and have seen sporadic clashes between pro-Syrian as-Saiga guerrillas and the radical Rejection Front, opposed to any negotiated settlement with Israel and preoccupied with a possible Israeli attack on the refugee camps.

The most recent camp clashes raged for 15 hours Sunday.

Acquitted of Terror Charge

BEIRUT, July 19 (UPI).—A Norwegian leftist, Lars Gule, was acquitted today of charges of

intending to commit a terrorist act despite having told authorities he intended to plant explosives in Israel for a Palestinian organization.

But Gule, 22, was convicted of illegal possession of six explosives and sentenced to six months in prison and fined 500 Lebanese pounds (\$185). He was arrested May 6 at Beirut Airport when he attempted to board a Frankfurt-bound Middle East Airlines flight with two pounds of explosives and detonators hidden in his camping bag.

Leftistov Prison for "Interrogation"

The summons did not specify the subject of the interrogation, but Mr. Levich has been an active campaigner for human rights in this country and is a friend of many dissidents, some of whom are in prison awaiting trial.

A conference on physical chemistry in honor of his 60th birthday was held at Oxford University last week, with a dozen or so Nobel Prize winners in science from various countries participating.

Mr. Levich himself asked for permission to leave the Soviet Union, to attend, but his request was never answered.

Appeal to Brezhnev

Conference participants presented scientific papers in their fields, but also sent an appeal to President Leonid Brezhnev to permit Mr. Levich and his wife to leave.

They applied in 1972 to emigrate to Israel. He was promptly ousted from his chair in physical chemistry at Moscow University and has been unable to work in his field, although he has continued to draw a stipend from the Soviet Academy of Sciences, of which he is still a member.

Two sons were permitted to emigrate in 1975.

Mr. Levich said today he regarded the summons as more sinister than any communication he has had with Soviet authorities to date.

In the past, he said, he has been "invited" to talk with security officials several times, but each time he was very politely treated. The formal nature of today's official summons, he said, appeared to presage more serious developments.

Medical Orderly Questioned

MOSCOW, July 19 (Reuters).—A leading member of an unofficial group investigating alleged psychiatric abuse was interrogated today by the KGB about his relationship with jailed dissident Yuri Orlov, dissident sources said.

Alexander Podrabynskiy, a 23-year-old medical orderly, spent three hours in the Lubyanka Prison refusing to answer any of the questions about Mr. Orlov, 52, who headed the dissident Helsinki human rights group, the sources said.

Mr. Podrabynskiy, who spent 15 days in jail in April for allegedly disobeying a police order, said yesterday he had already been interrogated for eight hours about the physician.

Pakistan Floods Kill 53

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 19 (UPI).—Monsoon-fed rivers from the Himalayas have flooded hundreds of villages and killed 53 persons in Pakistan's northwest province bordering Afghanistan, the government announced yesterday.

On Sales to 4 Mideast Nations

Carter Faces Tough Arms Choice

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, July 19.—President Carter faces a series of politically sensitive arms decisions involving four Middle East nations that could affect efforts to achieve a peace settlement in the region.

While the President undoubtedly would prefer to focus talks tomorrow and Wednesday with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin on diplomatic options, he probably will not be able to avoid a demand for concrete assurances that Israel can continue to depend on the United States for advanced weapons.

The administration's one-week postponement of Defense Secretary Harold Brown's scheduled trip to South Korea, so that he could be in Washington to help deal with Israel's requests, illustrates Mr. Carter's awareness that the issue cannot be avoided.

Administration and congressional sources say that the principal arms questions are these:

• The extent to which the United States is prepared to sell Israel up to 250 F-16 jet fighters and whether it will allow substantial numbers of F-16 parts to be made in Israel. The Pentagon is urging that no more than 50 F-16s be sold at this time, with very little so-called "co-production." The State Department is willing to sell 125 of the planes with considerable co-production.

• Whether—or when—to sell Saudi Arabia 50 to 60 F-15 fighter-bombers. A commitment in principle has been made, but influential congressional leaders have warned the administration that a formal request to sell the planes now would provoke public debate that could undermine the prospects for Geneva peace talks and that could persuade the Saudis to reconsider their moderate stance on oil prices.

• When to ask Congress for permission to sell Egypt 14 more C-130 military transports, six reconnaissance drones, and two sophisticated aerial reconnaissance cameras systems. Secretly, promised to President Anwar Sadat following his visit here in May, the military systems would generate a heated debate in Congress.

• When to go ahead with a pledge to sell Jordan 10 Cobra helicopters armed with Tow anti-tank missiles. Although a commitment has been made, Jordan lacks the money to pay for the systems and Saudi Arabia is reluctant to provide the funds as it did for Hawk anti-aircraft missiles for Jordan. Israel is said to have expressed concern that if such effective tank killers are sold to Jordan, it would not remain neutral in an Arab-Israeli war.

Sources say that the President must give Congress by next week any of the arms requests he hopes to have approved this year. Because of a two-week recess next month and expected adjournment on Sept. 30, quick action is required, the sources say, if Congress is to have enough time to consider the requests.

The F-16s for Israel are handled more than a simple weapons decision. Pressured to draw away much of the Arab land captured in previous wars, Israeli leaders argue that they are being asked to take greater risks without assurance that the United States will continue to provide the weapons necessary for defense or effective defense if deterrence fails.

Pentagon Holds Back

Diplomatic sources say that the Israelis are fearful about the implications of President Carter's plans to hold back the most advanced weapons lest arms races be encouraged.

They also believe that they had a commitment in principle from the Ford administration to permit the sale of F-16s to their country, reducing the costs and providing jobs in their budding aircraft industry.

But the Defense Department has been arguing that, given the co-production commitment to four West European nations to make various components of the F-16 along with the United States, to add a sixth would hopelessly complicate management of the program.

The Pentagon is willing to let the Israelis make a few minor parts for the F-16, or to substitute their own communications and radar equipment. But it urges that only 50 F-16s be sold, encouraging Israel to replace its aging F-4 fighter-bombers in the early 1980s with the Kfir jet of its own design. The State Department has been willing to provide for a larger sale and significant co-production principally for diplomatic reasons, to assure Israel that it can continue to count on the United States and thus should be willing to take some greater risks to achieve a peace treaty.

Decision Held Political

President Carter probably will decide the issue during the Begin visit, one official said. "It's much more a political decision than a military one."

The same thing could be said of the F-14s for Saudi Arabia. The sophisticated aircraft is so difficult to maintain that there is no way Saudi Arabia could operate it

without a large number of U.S. technical specialists.

The Saudis prefer the F-16, the most advanced U.S. fighter-bomber (25 of which have been sold to Israel), to replace obsolete British Lightnings. But U.S. analysts say it is hard to justify that choice on purely military grounds. Easy-to-maintain F-5 jets might be a more rational choice, they say.

But the Saudis, looking across the Gulf at the air force being assembled by Iran, appear to want the F-15 as much for prestige as anything else. They note that they have not been active in previous Arab-Israeli wars, have again and again proved their friendship for the United States in oil-pricing debates and in pressuring Arab nations to move toward the Geneva talks, and thus they cannot understand Washington's reluctance to put the issue to Congress.

Temptation to Preempt

But some congressional sources say that if the F-15s are provided to Saudi Arabia, Israel will have to fear that in the event of another war, those planes will end up in the fight, whether operated by Saudi or Egyptian pilots. Israeli planners probably would in the first hour of war, attempt to destroy those planes wherever they were—even on Saudi fields. Saudi Arabia would become directly involved in hostilities.

The same argument about temptation to preempt is made about the Cobra helicopters for Jordan. Given that Gen. Ezer Weizman, who planned the successful preemption of Egypt's entire air force in the early hours

of the 1967 war, is now of defense, sources say quite likely that similar would apply to sophisticated weapons systems that on a meaningful difference war.

Sadat Needs Demos

A major debate was triggered last year over administration's request for C-130 transports for a cause of the fuses, Cairo did not submit formal till after the president.

When Mr. Sadat came to power in May, sources brought with him a long list, including requests for fighters, Tow missiles, guns, and electronic measure equipment. Administration officials said that the arms to be provided would be for Congress—at the time.

But the administration, want to provide anything could upset the military, with Israel or generate a debate in the Congress that could lead to a military equipment, more C-130s and recon systems.

"It's the least we could official said. "More than else, Sadat needs some turn toward peace to some political base. But in time, it will help if he that his fall in Wash not been entirely misjudged."

Spanish Socialist Ex-Mayor C After Hiding 38 Years in Ho

(Continued from Page 1)

of his home with the family's rabbits and chickens. Up his family lived by taking in washing and doing odd jobs. Mr. Montalvo, a bricklayer, and a son later converted lower floor into an apartment with four small bedrooms, kitchen and bathroom.

He left the house only twice, in 1972 and 1975, to be by night to a doctor in Madrid.

Encouraged by his son, local leader of the Socialist party, he came out of hiding with the ambition only of "to live a few years more."

"It was a long time, but it was not a bad time," he said. His presence was known only to his wife, his brother, three children, and later one of his seven grandchildren.

In 1968, another former Socialist mayor, Don M. Cortes, ended 30 years of hiding in Mijas. He went into it in 1938 to avoid being executed by Franco forces.

Spain Tightens Price Control In Bid to Keep Labor True

MADRID, July 19 (Reuters).—Spain tightened price controls today to prevent an uneasy truce between the government and leftist labor unions from bursting under inflationary pressures.

A decree issued by King Juan Carlos said prices must be restrained because of soaring inflation, forecast as high as 38 per cent, and last week's 25-per-cent devaluation of the peseta.

It stipulated that prices of goods and services could be increased only during the next three months in line with rises in production costs.

Manufacturers were told to keep detailed records of cost increases for approval by the Commerce Ministry, which has been authorized to hire more inspectors to check prices.

Prices of most basic foodstuffs such as meat, fish and vegetables are already controlled under an anti-inflation decree issued last November.

Premier Adolfo Suarez put off until Saturday a Cabinet meeting planned for tomorrow, apparently

because proposed economic measures supplementing the action require further study.

Motorists lined up at stations to fill their tanks an increase in prices, which papers predicted would tonight.

Meanwhile, riot police led tear gas and smoke today in an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge several hundred strapping convicts from a roof.

12 Reported Hurt

Relatives of the prison who believed about a dozen injured by police since the protest began at Carabanchel prison.

Prison demonstrations were reported in other parts of support of demands for reform and an amnesty from law offenders.

Most of Spain's political ers have already been in prison because the gov does not want the political issue from showing the new Cortes (parl which will formally start Friday.

Begin and Carter Start To With Call for Geneva Par

(Continued from Page 1)

ton tonight for Mr. Begin, giving the two leaders another opportunity to explore the framework for an agreement.

At their first meeting, Mr. Carter, according to Mr. Powell, outlined his well-known three principles for a settlement—the need for the Arabs to establish "real peace" with Israel, such as diplomatic relations, and trade and open borders; territorial concessions by Israel; and the settlement of the Palestinian problem through a homeland or entity linked to Jordan. Mr. Begin, using maps, explained Israel's needs as he sees them today.

The United States would have Israel give back considerably more territory than Mr. Begin is believed ready to do, but apparently the details of what territorial concessions should be made were not discussed this morning.

A major obstacle to reconquering discussed to strengthen the question of Palestinian representation.

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Early Fears Called Exaggerated

Genetic Engineers Disparage Risks

By Victor Cohn
WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Scientists who first called genetic engineering "a Pandora's box" are now saying the risks seem less than feared, and that Congress on impose unreasonable restrictions that could hinder U.S.

researchers split and then are hereditarily carrying material from one organism to another, or DNA—to make "man-made" hybrids that carry the traits of two unrelated organisms. Some scientists promise that such work may create new medicines, industrial chemicals or the risk, many scientists say, is that it might create new forms that could cause ailments or epidemics.

Is Expecting Prosecutions
Korean Influence Scandal

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The General Griffin Bell yesterday said he expects to see prosecutions result from the Department investigation of Korean influence-buying scandal.

Speaker Thomas O'Neill, said that the investigation is being conducted at a pace because "it touches public interest."

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week that 37 doctors and researchers have "unanimously" concluded that the danger of runaway epidemics from the bacteria now being used in such experiments has proved virtually nonexistent.

Review of Research
The 37 scientists attended an NIH-financed workshop on risks and a review of research of the last four years chaired by Dr. Gorbach at Falmouth, Mass., late last month.

Another 137 scientists—85 percent of the participants in this year's version of the 1973 research conference—when members first called attention to recombinant DNA's possible hazards—have written an "open letter to Congress" saying "exaggerations" of the "hypothetical hazards" have gone "far beyond any reasonable assessment."

Dr. Gorbach, who led the letter, said "the experience of the last four years," including many laboratory

experiments, has shown no "actual hazards."

These and other scientists are alarmed at some sections of pending Senate and House bills to regulate the research. Among these are provisions that would fine researchers either \$10,000 (in the Senate version) or \$5,000 (the House version) each day they violated the proposed regulations.

Several scientists groups oppose the bill introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., and approved by the Senate Human Resources Committee last month. It would create an 11-member presidential commission to license laboratories.

A report in the current issue of Science, organ of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said the bills opponents charge "it smacks of Lysenkoism"—the kind of controls imposed on science in the Soviet Union by Stalin and his scientific favorite, Trofim Lysenko—and could damage research here just as they did there.

Relaxation Urged
Meanwhile, the same NIH committee that wrote the current safety guidelines for such research has recommended to NIH director Dr. Donald Fredrickson that the guidelines be relaxed in several important ways.

But the NIH's efforts to move quickly on experiments to test the new techniques's safety have been hampered.

Lifton Industries—contractor to remodel laboratories and buildings at Fort Detrick, Md., in order to create a genetic research center—has withdrawn from the work because it cannot get liability insurance from insurers, who say they do not know enough to assess the dangers.

"This shows what can happen when the dangers get blown up," said an NIH official who declined to be identified. "Almost no one is proposing that all the restrictions be removed."

Speed Is Feared
There are also still some scientists who firmly believe that the research is moving ahead much too fast, and that the possible dangers are still frightening.

The bill could come to a Senate vote later this month or early next month. A House bill sponsored by Rep. Paul Rogers, D-Fla., is yet to be voted on by the health subcommittee, but it is expected to reach the House floor by late summer.

Not Final
The decision on disaster designation, Mr. Watson emphasized, was not final, since the formal application for the designation had not yet been received.

In other developments:
• The city, utilizing teams of policemen and prosecutors, are extra court sessions, making headway in efforts to arraign the 4,471 persons arrested—3,841 for looting—during the blackout.

A total of 1,241 looting suspects were still to be arraigned late yesterday afternoon.

One suspect, Berkley Miller, 38, who had been held on burglary charges in Brooklyn since early last Thursday, died yesterday.

He was dead when he arrived at Long Island College Hospital after he had been found slumped on the floor of a basement holding cell in the Brooklyn Criminal Courthouse.

Cirrhosis of Liver
Dr. Milton Wald, deputy chief medical examiner, said the cause of death was advanced cirrhosis of the liver. "There is no evidence that his environment contributed to his death," Dr. Wald said.

A New Jersey Public Service Electric and Gas Co. disclosed that it had proposed a linking of some of its lines with Consolidated Edison's to increase Con. Ed.'s capacity, but that the New York utility had delayed giving any response.

After a one-hour meeting in the Board of Estimate chambers at City Hall, Mayor Beame said at a news conference that the banks, unions, and trade associations had agreed to recommend to their memberships a \$2.5-million contribution to the rescue fund.

This would be added to \$1 million already pledged by Mayor Beame as the city's contribution.

Etna Eruption Held
DANGER TO TOURISTS
CATANIA, Sicily, July 19 (AP).—Mount Etina continued to erupt today, spilling lava and ejecting rocks almost 2,000 feet into the air and a mile from the volcano. Tourists were warned to stay away.

Europe's highest and most active volcano first showed its most recent activity on Saturday. Today, it erupted 20 times. The eruptions and lava flows present no immediate danger to any populated or agricultural areas, but officials said that there was some danger to groups of tourists trying to get a close look.



BEATING THE HEAT—Youngsters and adults enjoy the spray of water from an open fire hydrant in Newark, N.J., Monday, as temperature reached the upper 90s.

Record U.S. Heat and Drought
Baking Farms, Forests, Cities

(Continued from Page 1)

used to bearing predictions during the last two years that have turned out to be unduly pessimistic. At one point, state officials predicted crop losses of \$1.4 billion, but this week cut the figure in half. "The outlook has improved," a state Agriculture and Food Department official said, because "they're drilling wells like they're going out of style." But there still has been no rain.

Crop losses in the South were expected to be disastrous. In Georgia, farmers were burning thousands of acres of withered corn, and peanuts and soybeans can only be saved by a sudden change in the weather.

"Almost every county in Alabama has been declared a disaster area," an official said. Tennessee, following suit, has asked

for federal disaster designation for 37 counties that have lost their hay and corn crops. In Florida, where drought followed the January freeze, 40 counties have been labeled disaster areas.

Dry Kansas
In Western Kansas, farmer James Shaver said: "It's dry here with a capital D. The native grass is burnt to a crisp. If it doesn't improve, probably 50 per cent of the irrigated crops will be in jeopardy."

The only good weather in the country was along California's Pacific Coast. In Los Angeles, which was warm throughout the winter freeze, the thermometer has not reached 80 this year, although it usually does in the summer. Yesterday's high temperature there was a pleasant 82.

Kissinger Reported Unaware
Of '76 Neutron Bomb Plans

By Walter Pincus
WASHINGTON, July 19 (WP).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger was not aware of the Ford administration's decision last November to produce a new generation of neutron weapons for use by NATO forces, according to informed sources.

Mr. Kissinger, according to the sources, had said that difficult diplomatic problems would be created by deployment in Western Europe of neutron artillery shells and missile warheads designed to kill enemy forces primarily by radiation and thus reduce heat and blast damage.

A White House spokesman emphasized yesterday that the neutron artillery shells and Lance missile warheads had been classified secret primarily "to protect nuclear weapons design" and not to hide their production from the U.S. or European public.

He noted, however, that in the past the United States has kept secret its deployment of nuclear weapons because of their impact on the host government. "Some have traditionally shown sensitivity to the idea of our nuclear weapons there," the spokesman said.

Mr. Kissinger reportedly believes that that sensitivity would be more severe with the neutron weapons because they are planned for use on allied soil. He reportedly has said that his own decision on whether the weapons should be produced would hinge on weighing the deterrent value they create against the diplomatic problems.

Emphasis on Numbers
The State Department was always attentive to the basic diplomatic problem, a White House participant in the discussions last year said yesterday, "but Kissinger would not have been brought into the production decision. He was aware of the concept, however."

The emphasis, both in the White House process and in U.S. briefings to the NATO planning group, which is concerned with nuclear weapons, was "on numbers and safety features," an aide said, with less emphasis on the radiation features.

The NATO participants, which this source said was at the defense minister level, "were enthusiastic about the numbers of weapons to be produced, not

what kind of weapons they were."

"They liked modernizing," the source said, "but that doesn't mean they were crazy about enhanced radiation."

Kissinger
Testifies on
Vietnam Aid

WASHINGTON, July 19 (UPI).—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said today he knew of no additional secret Nixon communications with the Communist Vietnamese other than the 1973 conditional offer to supply up to \$4.75 billion in postwar reconstruction aid.

"I believe they have broken the (Paris peace) agreement and we owe them nothing," Mr. Kissinger testified before the Asian and Pacific Affairs subcommittee of the House International Relations Committee.

As for any request by Vietnam for future aid, Mr. Kissinger said he believed they should be taken in alphabetical order—at the end of the list.

Rep. Lester Wolf, D-N.Y., the committee chairman who called the hearing, recounted the circumstances surrounding the long-delayed publication of the Nixon letter and asked:

"Mr. Kissinger, my two basic questions to you today are, first, why did you and other members of the Nixon and Ford administrations repeatedly deny the existence, and then when that became impossible, the substance, of Mr. Nixon's letter of Feb. 1, 1973; and second, are there any as yet undisclosed agreements or promises, or substantive matters relating to aid, in short, are there any more secret agreements or proposals on aid which may yet come to the surface?"

Mr. Kissinger argued that the letter to North Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong offering reconstruction aid, which was not made fully public until May, was only a "preliminary" offer which was rendered inoperative within a few months of its sending by repeated violations by the Communist forces.

Panel to Advise, Coordinate

Carter Clears Unit to Aid on Soviet Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, July 19 (NYT).—President Carter has quietly approved the formation of a new interagency committee, headed by the State Department, to coordinate his administration's policies toward the Soviet Union.

As disclosed yesterday by administration officials, the purpose of the new group will be to give the President—particularly during the current period of strains in relations—the best possible advice on Soviet affairs and to assure that the various agencies of government will conduct their relations with the Soviet Union in a coordinated fashion.

The group, which has been decided upon in about the last week, will have the formal title of Interagency Coordinating Committee on U.S.-Soviet Affairs, officials said.

Its co-chairman will be Marshall Shulman, who is Secretary of State Cyrus Vance's senior adviser on Soviet affairs, and George Vest, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

They will report the group's decisions and recommendations to Mr. Vance, who would then bring them to the White House's attention, either directly or through Zbigniew Brzezinski, who heads the National Security Council staff and is regarded as the chief presidential adviser on Soviet relations.

Besides the State Department, officials said, the other government bodies that will have representatives on the committee are the Defense Department, the CIA, the National Security Council, the Treasury, Commerce and Agriculture Departments, the White House Science Adviser's Office, the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

Administration officials said they believed that this fairly large committee would not be involved in making policy on such sensitive issues as the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, but with insuring that negotiations with the Soviet Union on exchange programs and other issues such as trade did not take place in a policy vacuum.

Officials said that, in the past, the National Security Council—particularly under Henry Kissinger—had been responsible for coordinating policy, but that now, with the size of the NSC reduced and its responsibilities thereby lessened, it was believed more practical to give the State Department the chief responsibility.

It is the first time, to officials' knowledge, that an interagency committee has been created solely to coordinate policy toward one country.

It reflects the high priority given Soviet policy in this administration, whose relations with Moscow have been marred primarily over strong Soviet reactions to Mr. Carter's statements in support of human rights and to his proposals for reductions in strategic arms.

Officials insisted that the creation of the new group was not an admission that policy had not been handled well before.

Dry-Cleaning Fluid
Called Cancer Threat

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP).—The most common dry-cleaning fluid causes cancer in mice and may be harmful to laundry patrons and workers, the National Cancer Institute says.

The findings are based on a two-year test of perchloroethylene, or "perc." Up to 65 per cent of the male mice who lived through two years of testing developed liver cancers, and 40 per cent of the female mice did, the report said.

Ship Is Grounded
PREMANTLE, Australia, July 19 (Reuters).—The 86,000-ton Norwegian oil tanker Morgedal went aground on a sandbar near here today, a port spokesman reported.

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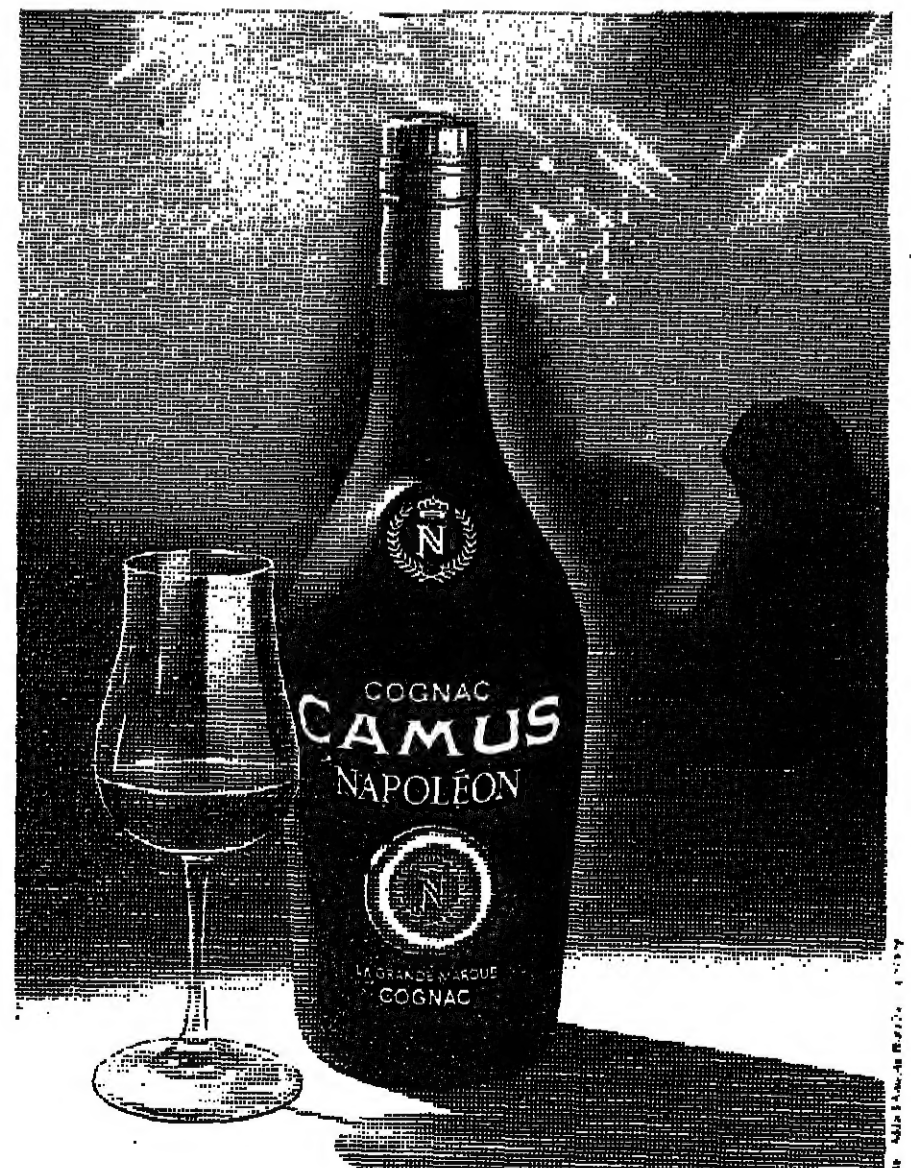
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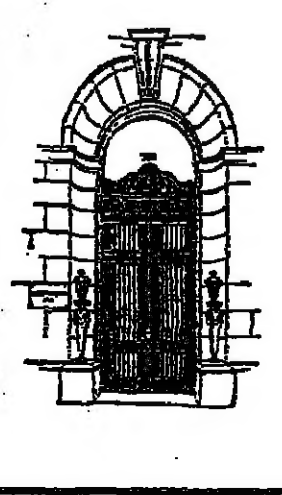
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Abductions by 'Security' Squads Stir Concern

Left's Lawyers Target of Argentine Attacks

By Juan de Onis
BUENOS AIRES, July 19 (UPI)—One evening in May, armed men identifying themselves as members of the Argentine security forces removed Jorge Rebori, a lawyer, and his wife, Celia, from their apartment at gunpoint.
The next day, Humberto Rebori, a brother of the kidnapped man and also a lawyer, presented a writ of habeas corpus before a federal judge, asking that the couple be found. That evening, armed men kidnapped Humberto Rebori.
The three are still missing, in an episode that illustrates a tendency by forces involved in repressing leftist subversion to treat lawyers who have clients involved in political or labor conflicts as if they were part of the guerrilla movement.
The Argentine Federation of Bar Associations has asked for an interview with President Jorge Rafael Videla to express the concern of the legal community at the kidnapping by armed, hooded



Gen. Jorge Videla

men of six lawyers and a judicial employee in Mar del Plata, a large resort city on the Atlantic.
The body of one of the kidnapped lawyers, Norberto Oscar

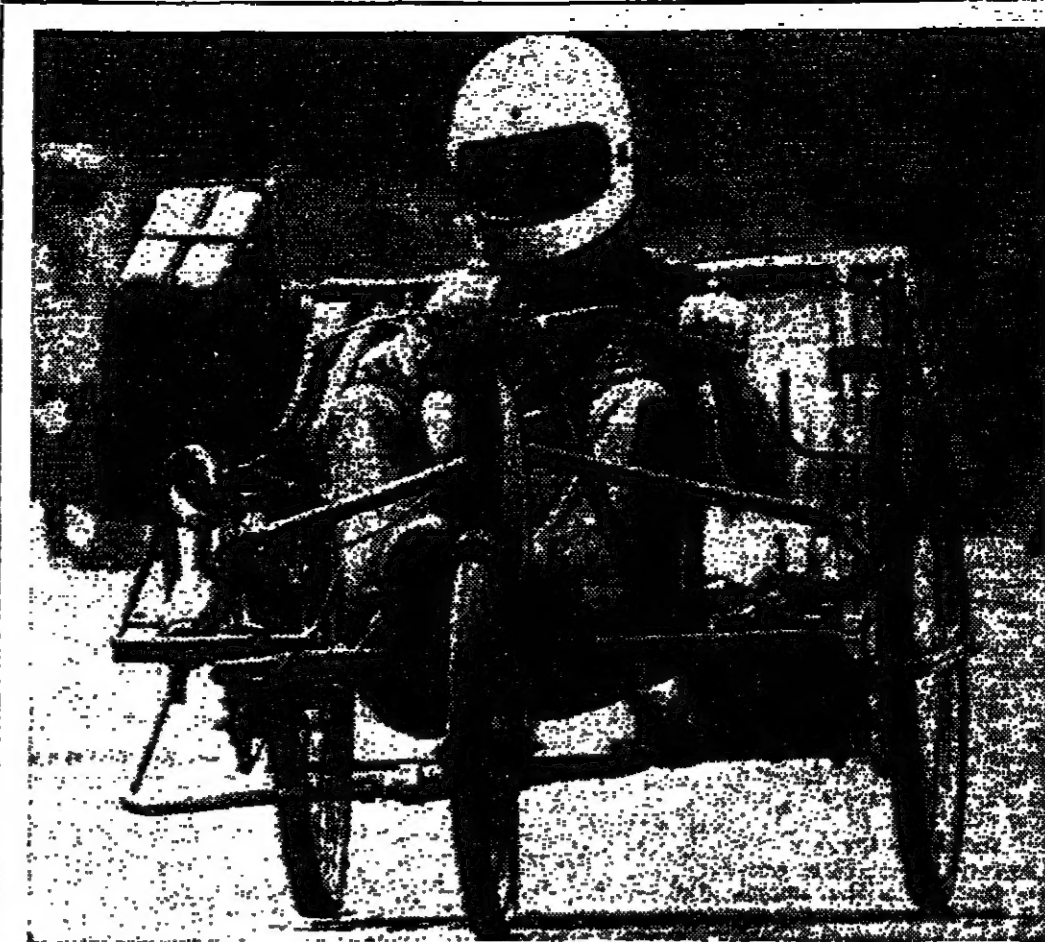
Centeno, 59, who specialized in labor cases, was found on a road leading to an isolated beach. An autopsy showed that he had been beaten to death.
Two of the lawyers were released unharmed, but were not able to identify their abductors. The military command has opened an investigation and has indicated that the seizures were not officially ordered.
Other cases include the March 8 seizure of Teresa Israel, 25, by an armed squad in civilian clothes claiming to be a "joint security command" of military officers and policemen. Miss Israel, a lawyer, had been working with the Argentine League of Human Rights, a group supported by the Communist party.
The parents of Miss Israel have presented writs of habeas corpus, contacted the Ministry of Interior, presented the case to Roman Catholic bishops and the Argentine representative of the Pope, but have obtained no information on her whereabouts.
The mystery surrounding the disappearances is common in arrests involving those suspected of subversion. The security forces do not act on court orders but on command by the military, and judicial control is established over prisoners only when they are submitted to civil courts. Most cases of subversion are tried by courts-martial.
Some prisoners are found dead after shootouts described in security communiqués as armed conflicts with subversives. Others have been killed while officially listed as "trying to escape," as in the case of six leftist Peronist leaders.

Judges Admonished
A three-judge panel of the federal Court of Appeals here said in a strong statement last week that judges should not limit their attempt to find missing persons to an inquiry with the prison authorities and the police. The reply from these authorities in the case of persons seized by security forces is always negative, and habeas corpus writs are then denied.
"There should be a broader investigation when it is presumed that there has been a crime punishable by law," the panel said.
But the judicial system cannot investigate the action of the security forces under the emergency laws that have been in effect since the overthrow by the armed forces of President Isabel Peron on March 24 of last year.
The control of these forces is the sole responsibility of the military commanders, led by Mr. Videla, who is commander in chief of the army. The three-man ruling junta is completed by the commander of the navy, Adm. Emilio Massera, and Air Force Brigadier Orlando Agosti.

50 Salvadoran Jesuits Await Deadline on Murder Threats

SAN SALVADOR, July 19 (AP)—"Every time I open that door, I'm afraid," said the Rev. Guillermo Rodriguez. He is one of 50 Jesuits threatened with death by rightist terrorists.
"I know they are capable of anything and that torments me. I think of bombs, shots, knives and all that," said Father Rodriguez, who administers the Jesuit headquarters in the capital of San Salvador.
The clandestine White Warriors Union, reportedly made up of retired army officers linked with government security forces, has threatened to kill all the Jesuits if they do not leave the country by midnight. "The executions will be immediate and systematic," said a statement from the group, which accused the Jesuits of Communist subversion.
Determined to Stay
The Rev. Cesar Jerez, the Jesuit chief for Central America, said: "We'll all stay until we are either all killed or expelled."
So far this year two priests have been assassinated and eight arrested and tortured, church sources said. Fifteen others have been expelled from the country and five denied re-entry by the military government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero, they said.
One of the priests who said he was tortured is the Rev. Victor Guevara Siguenza, 48. He said he was in Aguadulce when the army occupied the town for eight days to search for leftist guer-

illas and remove peasants squatting on surrounding private farmlands.
"I was in the vestry when I heard shooting. I went to the street and I found the sacristan dead and several soldiers grabbed me," Father Guevara recalled. The army claimed it encountered guerrilla resistance, and six persons were killed in the shooting.
"A soldier tied my thumbs together with wire and took me to where there was a group of 50 persons tied as I was," Father Guevara said. He was detained for 36 hours without food and kept blindfolded with his own shirt, he said.
"They forced me to spread out on the floor facing the ground. Someone stamped on my back," he said. "Someone else kicked me in the stomach. They were laughing at my pain and shouting that all priests ought to lick the ground as I had."
He said that another priest, the Rev. Rafael Barahona, was held for a month and was paralyzed by a head wound suffered in police torture.
There are about 300 priests in this Central American republic where 90 per cent of the 4.5 million residents are Roman Catholics.
"The threat was made against them (Jesuits), but all the priests in this country are running the same risks," said the Rev. Miguel Acosta, a secular priest.
About 400 people have reportedly disappeared in the last two years after being arrested.



THRIFTY, NOT SPEEDY.—Fabian Buddé, a student, is ready to start his motorized tricycle in a race sponsored by a magazine and a petroleum company at a speedway in Hockenheim, West Germany. Although the vehicle will not break speed records, it goes about 500 kilometers on a liter of gasoline.

Mrs. Bandaranaike, 61, in 'Bitter' Campaign

Fear of Vote Violence Grows in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, July 19 (AP)—Campaigning for Sri Lanka's fiercely contested national elections moved into its final day today amid growing uneasiness about the possibility of violence.
The armed forces of the island nation of 16 million have prepared 8,000 men to back up Sri Lanka's 30,000-member police force during Thursday's balloting and the following days, sources said.
Police sources say campaign clashes during the last six weeks have resulted in 10 persons being killed and nearly 90 injured.
Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike, 61, currently the only woman head of government, was joined by a crowd Saturday during a campaign speech in Rambukkana.
The jeering touched off fighting between rival political groups, and the police were forced to break up the Prime Minister's campaign rally with tear gas, sources said.
Colombo police, in a weekend sweep of the capital, uncovered a cache of 33 small bombs, two loaded revolvers, a pistol, 10 swords, an ax and several knives, officials said.



Sirimavo Bandaranaike

"Everybody's pretty apprehensive about clashes on Election Day and the day after," a senior diplomat said. "Sri Lanka has a long democratic tradition, with many a hard-fought election, but few campaigns have been as bitter as this year's."
Outwardly, a relaxed atmosphere prevails as tight regulations have been relaxed—except at campaign rallies—election flags, posters and billboards.
But election sentiment here has been sharpened by the ouster of governments in India and Pakistan this year. Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, whose rule coincided with that of Mrs. Bandaranaike, was ousted in national elections that were followed closely by Sri Lanka's, 85 per cent of whom are literate.

Mr. Jayawardene has tried to give his traditionally rightist party somewhat of a socialist image with promises of eight pounds of free cereal each week to all Sri Lankans.
Mrs. Bandaranaike's government offers the islanders a pound of rice free, three-quarters of a pound of sugar a month at concessional prices, free education through the university level and free medical care.
International economists say such largesse, while politically profitable, has punished the economy, which is based mostly on production of tea and rubber. Economists say that since a drought-inflicted rice scarcity and economic crisis in 1974, tea and rubber production had declined. But production of both commodities has risen this year and the increased prices they are bringing on the world market have eased Sri Lanka's debilitating trade deficit.
Despite economic and social issues, however, the contest is more one of personalities than ideology, although a coalition of leftist parties called the United Left Front claims to offer "true socialism" in the form of a Marxist overhaul of the economy.
The consensus among observers is that Mrs. Bandaranaike will probably hold on to her own seat in Parliament but that her Sri Lanka Freedom party will have trouble winning a majority or even perhaps a plurality.
Her son Anura, 28, sometimes compared with Mrs. Gandhi's son Sanjay, is also running for Parliament.

Rigging Charged
In Pakistan, Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's victory in March elections was followed by allegations of rigging. Street demonstrations were held by the opposition parties and finally the military took over two weeks ago.
Residents of Sri Lanka express confidence that there will be no major election irregularities as the 6.6 million voters choose a new 168-member Parliament.
The Prime Minister's main opponent is the United National party of Junius Jayawardene, 71, who has tried to capitalize on widespread resentment over high unemployment, rising prices, rising cost of living and governmental corruption.

Scientology Sect Files \$7.8-Million Suit Against U.S.

LOS ANGELES, July 19.—The Church of Scientology today filed a \$7.8-million damage suit against two Justice Department attorneys and 184 unnamed FBI agents that the church said seized thousands of documents in raids on July 8 on two Los Angeles church locations.
The Los Angeles Times said the church alleged the raids were motivated by the government's desire to retaliate against Scientologists because of the many lawsuits the church has filed against governmental agencies.
Estimates of how many documents were seized have ranged from 20,000 to 100,000. The church claimed the data was seized so it could be used by the government to defend itself against the Scientologists' lawsuits.
Search warrants authorizing the raids in Los Angeles and a third one at the church's headquarters in Washington were based on allegations by a former high church official that the hierarchy of the church was involved in extensive criminal activities.
Lee, 25, could have received a death sentence for espionage but the Justice Department did not press the capital punishment.
He and an accomplice, Christopher Boyce, 24, were the first spies for Russia to be convicted in recent years in the United States.
They were found guilty of selling the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City a top-secret (CIA) document that Boyce had stolen from his employer, BSW Industries Inc., a major U.S. electronics manufacturer. Boyce has not been sentenced yet.
In passing sentences, the judge said, "This man was willing to do anything to hurt his country so long as the price was right."

Police in Britain Deny Any Threat to Editor

LONDON, July 19 (Reuters)—British police yesterday denied that any of their officers had made threats against the family of a leftist newspaper editor, now seeking asylum in East Germany.
Maurice Jones, 53, editor of a paper for Yorkshire coal miners, disappeared June 27 with his Finnish-born wife, Leena, and their daughter.
The private first-class establishment for nervous illnesses, La Métairie is situated in a large park on the lake of Geneva, 20 minutes from Geneva and Air Terminal.
Chemotherapy, Psychotherapy, Biological treatments, Detoxification, Physiotherapy, Hydrotherapy, Sports.
The clinic has its own analysis laboratory and electroencephalographic facilities on the premises.
Tennis courts, Gymnasium with all modern installations. Sports instructor attached to the clinic.

Defector Says Peking Turn From Mao, Backs Production

TAIPEI, July 19 (UPI)—The Communist Chinese MIG-19 pilot who defected recently said yesterday that the Peking regime is pursuing a policy that the Chinese people know is totally against the revolutionary teachings of the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung.
Fan Yuan-yei, a former squadron leader in the Chinese Air Force who fled his MIG-19 to Taiwan on July 1, also said that he was surprised that the world knows so little of the "miserable life" the Chinese lead under Communist rule.
Col. Fan, 41, dressed in a uniform of the Nationalist Chinese Air Force—in which he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel last Friday—said that the Peking regime changes its policies so often and so extremely that the people usually are confused.
"Right now," he said, "the people there are being taught to increase their production in whatever field they are working."
"Pin ming shan chan [meaning to sacrifice life to produce] is the new slogan," he said.
"Road to Capitalism"
The people remember, he said, that "the theory of production first" was condemned as "the road to capitalism" in the past under Mao and later under the influence of the Gang of Four, led by Mao's widow, Chiang Ching.
"There had been changes before in this policy, but most of the time we were told that we should place revolution and class struggle above production, which enjoyed only a secondary priority."
In Shanghai, Mr. Fan said, factory workers are now working more than 10 hours a day in producing goods and devoting less time to learning Mao's thoughts and teachings. The commissars would tell them that revolution and class struggles were placed above production because Mao's teachings had been "distorted," he said.

leftovers and some rotten to feed pigs we raised in barracks. The children fought the pigs for the food we knew was unfit for human beings."

Suspects Food Shortage
He said that the people getting 31 catties of rice a mo if they are engaged in fact or farm work. One catty equal to about 16 ounces, the people living in towns, monthly ration is 31 catties.
Col. Fan said that he suspected a new food shortage has hit China because of the recent droughts and floods in provinces.
He confirmed reports that has sent a letter to U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, is to visit Peking next month.
He said that he had a Mr. Vance to plead with Peking authorities to allow wife and children to join him in Taiwan. The U.S. Embassy confirmed it had received letter but did not say who would do with it.

Eliot F. Noyes, Designer-Build Dies in U.S. at 6

NEW YORK, July 19 (NYT)—Eliot F. Noyes, 66, the trial designer who was responsible for the IBM Selectric type and the Mobil Oil round pumps, died Sunday at his home in New Canaan, Conn.
Although his name was known outside his own field of work, Mr. Noyes is far to most Americans because of influence on a vast array of products produced by his rate clients, such as IBM and Westinghouse.
He also designed office buildings, schools and many homes. He designed the w fair pavilions for IBM at Br and San Antonio, the We house pavilion at the New World's Fair and the UN pa at Expo '67 in Montreal.
Mr. Noyes was born in 1911 second son of Altheron Noy professor of English at Ha University. He grew up in Cambridge, Mass., and at Harvard prep school and is Harvard, where he graduated 1938 with a master's degree in architecture. He then worked for Grosvenor and Bret Cambridge.
He was next named to his new Department of Ind Design at the Museum of Art in New York. During War II he was a major i Air Force. Mr. Noyes start own firm of Eliot Noyes & cates in 1947.

2 Priests Cited Over Exorcism

ASCHAFENBURG, West Germany, July 19.—Two Catholic priests have been cited with negligent homicide the death of Anneliese K 23, after the underwent cism a year ago. The A fenburg prosecutor announced.
The woman's parents, Jos Anna Michel, were also in on the same charge, the cator said. If convicted, could get five years in jail.
The West German priests Alt and Wilhelm Renz, con the exorcism rites in a cl approved attempt to free Michel of "possession by d after four years of medical ment failed to cure her o lepsy. Miss Michel died of i nourishment after several d of the exorcism rites, auth said.

Protesters See Soweto Official

LONDON, July 19 (Reut Brig. Jan Visser, chief of in the black South African ship of Soweto, checked on London hotel today after anti-apartheid demonstrat copied his room.
The demonstrators spent half an hour discussing with the riots in Soweto last 1 which more than 300 died.
The demonstrators left fully at the request of the ton Tower Hotel's security. The South African Embassy that Brig. Visser had his hotel and would be moving secret address.
Nazi Victim Charge In Dutch Bombing
ROTTERDAM, July 19 (A 53-year-old man has adn fire-bombing the villa of E millionnaire Pieter Meerd, being held in jail on war c charges. The police said tds The man was describe police as mentally disturbed they said that he set fire i villa because he had suffer a Nazi concentration camp. The police said that he been charged with arson.

Man Who Sold CIA Files Gets Life Sentence

LOS ANGELES, July 19 (UPI)—Andrew Lee, convicted of selling top-secret (CIA) documents to the Soviet Union, was sentenced yesterday to life imprisonment.
Lee, 25, could have received a death sentence for espionage but the Justice Department did not press the capital punishment.
He and an accomplice, Christopher Boyce, 24, were the first spies for Russia to be convicted in recent years in the United States.
They were found guilty of selling the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City a top-secret (CIA) document that Boyce had stolen from his employer, BSW Industries Inc., a major U.S. electronics manufacturer. Boyce has not been sentenced yet.
In passing sentences, the judge said, "This man was willing to do anything to hurt his country so long as the price was right."

YOUR CHILDREN MAY NEVER GROW UP TO SEE A WHALE.

"Cetacea, an order of mammals, now extinct..." Ten years from now this sad entry in the encyclopedias may be fact.
On the tree of life, the order of cetacea includes the great whales: baleen whales, filter-feeders such as the giant blue whale, the California gray whale, the humpback whale; and the toothed sperm whale of Moby Dick fame.
Every 15 minutes another member of this marine mammal family is slaughtered to be turned into fertilizer, soap, cosmetics, milk food and lubricating oil.
More than 2,000,000 whales have been killed in the past 50 years.
The great whales have been ruthlessly pursued by the most far-ranging and sophisticated whaling fleets devised by Japanese and Soviet whalers. Their vast whaling factories roam the oceans, employing airplane and helicopter spotters, sonar and high-speed boats.
Relentlessly they track down the great mammals, waiting for them to surface for air. Then, grenade-tipped harpoons explode into the easy targets, causing a prolonged, agonizing death.
Not a pretty picture. Compared to the slow, three-masted whalers of the 19th Century, the deadly efficiency with which these modern whaling factories operate

leaves little doubt to the fate of the great whales. Species after species have been driven to commercial extinction.
The blue whale, the greatest creature on earth, has been so overhunted that marine biologists believe it may never regenerate. The humpback, bowhead and

cousins of the whales, are being decimated. American tuna fishermen needlessly kill more than 100,000 dolphins and porpoises in their nets each year. The plaintive cries of the trapped and drowning dolphins fill the sea. And Japanese fishermen slaughter 20,000 annually for human consumption.)
What can you do? What can anyone do to stop the Japanese and Soviet whaling industries? A great deal more than you might think. You can support the international effort to Save the Whales with a tax-deductible contribution. You can talk to your friends and write to your government officials, elected representatives and newspapers to enlist their aid. The sooner you act, the sooner we can force a halt to the slaughter.
The fate of the great whales must be decided by all mankind, not by a greedy few. Extinction is the ultimate crime against nature.
Help Save the Whales. For a donation of \$10 or more, you will receive a beautiful full-color lithographed print (11" x 14") suitable for framing of the sei whales, painted by renowned marine life artist Richard Ellis. Write today: Animal Welfare Institute, P. O. Box 3650, Washington, D.C. 20007. Christine Stevens, President.



right whales are close to extinction. And now the fin and sei whales are nearly gone. It's an ominous tale. The tragedy is compounded because there are ready, cheap substitutes for all whale products. Unless we stop the unconscionable slaughter, the gentle, intelligent whales will disappear from the sea. (Even the friendly dolphins and porpoises, close

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MOVIES IN LONDON

World War II Returns to Leicester Square

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—World War II has come back to Leicester Square (twice daily) in a \$20-million movie, "A Bridge Too Far," too long and too one-dimensional, but it is the only picture ever heard of as a heroic epic, it is rather long on a defeat: the paign undertaken by High Command in 1944, to bring the con-rapid finish with a hly thrust. Operation rden, as it was hepti-closed by Eisenhower, led by Montgomery into battle the largest my in history.

Appended has been de-the late Cornelius k on which the scenar-l, "The operation," a ote says, "was a tragic of battlefield politics, worse weather, misad-muddle and raw cour-Marshall Montgomery, ng Shakespeare's Henry it romantically writ-se who survived, "In me it will be a great

on Art Sale Records

July 19 (UPI).—Four rds have fallen in a master paintings here. n dealer paid \$150,000 traits of the Duke of le by Giovanni Battista id anonymously. The an auction record for century Italian artist. dealer paid \$115,000 rk by Claude-Joseph nother record. Two \$45,000 for a still life usus Boschert the und \$15,500 paid by an dealer for a village oost Cornelius Drooch-neby Parke Bernet sale ings made a total of a spokesman said.

Prize Awarded

GUE, July 19 (UPI).—egie Foundation today that the \$15,000 Wa-e Prize for 1978 has ded to Manfred Lachs, h member of the Inter-court of Justice and l the permanent Court ge in The Hague.



Michel Sabo

NEW STAR—Charles Jude was promoted last week to the rank of "danseur étoile" in the Paris Opéra ballet. He is shown here on the stage of the Cour Carrée of the Louvre in the costume of the title part of "Ivan the Terrible," which he will dance Saturday as part of the current series of performances at the Louvre.

The Oldest Known European: Greece's Petralona Man

By Kerin Hope

ATHENS (UPI).—Anthropologist Aris Poulanos believes a skull found in a cave in northern Greece belonged to the oldest known European man.

"The Petralona man goes back to 700,000 BC, the middle Pleistocene age," Mr. Poulanos said. "He is the oldest known example of 'Homo erectus' in Europe, more than 100,000 years older than the Heidelberg man."

Mr. Poulanos has excavated for 10 years at the Petralona cave in Chalkidice, which was discovered in 1959 when villagers looking for water pierced its roof. A year later, the skull was found in a side-chamber, embedded in a stalagmite.

"The skeleton remains, which crumbled to powder during the excavation, were found at another level. But it was obvious from the animal remains and artifacts

they belonged together," the anthropologist said.

"These indicated a date in the middle Pleistocene, so we knew roughly where we were," he said.

More Exact Dating

Scientific studies helped establish a more exact dating, he said. Uranium thorium tests carried out at McMaster's University in Canada and electron spin resonance tests in Japan independently confirmed a date of around 300,000 BC for the stalagmite at the top of the excavation.

A paleomagnetic study gave a date of earlier than 700,000 BC for the bottom levels, underlying the skeleton layer, Mr. Poulanos said.

The Petralona man had a heavy brow and protruding jaw and "may not have been very handsome by our standards," Mr. Poulanos said, "but he was

a great hunter and knew the use of fire."

Working mainly by torchlight, the excavators found bones of hyenas, panthers, lions, foxes, wolves and bears, all part of Petralona man's diet.

"He probably lived in a forest, although it may not have been dense. The micro-fauna we found—bird, mouse and frog remains—suggest the climate may have been rather warmer then," Mr. Poulanos said.

Traces of Fire

The traces of fire, including burned bones, ashes, soil and stones, were found at all levels occupied by the early man and are the oldest known in the world, he said.

Both bone and stone tools accompanied the animal remains. The stone tools, made of quartz or bauxite, were quarried elsewhere and brought into the cave for further working and use.

One find, a primitive double-edged bauxite knife, raises the possibility that Petralona man developed articulate speech.

"Only one edge showed signs

Musical Manuscripts Go on View in Berlin

BERLIN, July 19 (Reuters).—Six manuscripts of major works by Bach, Beethoven and Mozart went on public show for the first time for 40 years yesterday after being rediscovered in Poland earlier this year.

The manuscripts, including the original drafts of Mozart's "Magic Flute" and Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, were returned to East Germany and their old home in the German (formerly Prussian) State Library here by Polish leader Edward Gierek in May.

The works were moved during World War II to Poland and had been thought lost. The exhibition is to run until July 23.

DANCE IN LONDON

Superlatives for American Ballet Theater

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 19 (UPI).—The opening night of the American Ballet Theater's season at the Coliseum can be described only in superlatives. "Incredible," "sensational" and "fantastic" were among the adjectives bandied about in the intermissions by normally blasé critics and dancers in the audience.

The program was described by one of them as the best evening of dance he could remember, while Baryshnikov's performance is hailed in today's Financial Times by the distinguished critic Clement Crisp as "the most brilliant display of classic academic virtuosity I have ever seen."

When the company was last in London, seven years ago, it was still regarded as one specializing in Americana, with a few glittering stars to do the classical showpieces.

Its "Baryshnikov" last night showed it to be one of the world's great classical companies, with a female corps de ballet that is second to none.

Makarova's Coaching

Maybe it was Makarova's coaching that got the women to combine precision and secure technique with musical feeling and lyrical style. The result would do credit to either the Kirov or the Royal Ballet.

Her dancing was a textbook example of what it is to be a great classical ballerina—technically impeccable but giving the impression of being effortless and

completely responsive to the mood of the music.

Baryshnikov has not got the Tartar magnetism which Nureyev brought to "Baryshnikov" and his gestures occasionally seem a little unnatural. But his complicated jumps and spins simply defy belief, yet like Makarova's dancing, they are always in perfect accord with mood and music. They partner each other with complete understanding and identity of styles.

The program opened with "The Leaves Are Falling," a recent work by Antony Tudor, the British choreographer who has lived and worked in the United States for many years. It is surprising and deceptive—surprising because it is more like Jerome Robbins' "Dances at a Gathering" than the psychological drama we now expect from Tudor, and deceptive because it does not yield up its full choreographic and emotional richness at first viewing.

It was gloriously danced, especially by Gelsey Kirkland and Charles Ward, and it served as a gentle and enticing introduction to the company. It was a reminder of how foolish Britain is nowadays to ignore Tudor's works.

If the evening opened quietly, it ended with a bang. Oleg

Baryshnikov's version of the "Grand Pas Classique" is pure circus, danced as such by Cynthia Gregory and Fernando Bujones. Her balances and unsupported turns showed her as a strong ballerina in the American tradition we used to associate with Rosella Hightower. Bujones excelled in entrechats and jumps with splits in the air. But, breathtaking though it was, this was not the art that conceals art, and I am not sure that it was art at all. It will be good to see these dancers performing more worthy material.

The final item, Twyla Tharp's "Push Comes to Shove," has been hailed in the United States as great innovative choreography. It struck me as less original and inventive than Tudor's "Gala Performance" and Robbins' "The Concert."

Many of the jokes about classical ballet are obvious and outlive their welcome. But the opening trio, in which Baryshnikov shimmies and flirts with a bowler hat and with Marianna Tcherkassky and Martine Van Hamel, is hilarious. So is everything he does throughout the ballet.

It is the equivalent of an off-duty cabaret, with Baryshnikov suddenly stopping in mid-dance and seeming to note the absurdity of his own movements. The contrast of speed and stillness is most effective and the work made a fine desert, though not one I would care to repeat too often.

The sad thing is that there will not be enough chances to

see the other works and dancers. The season lasts only until Saturday, since the company goes to Paris next week. It must come back soon, and for much longer.

Met Tells Unions That Its Season May Be Canceled

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP).—The management of the Metropolitan Opera has told unions that the coming season will be canceled unless contract agreements are reached by Sept. 9, a month before the scheduled opening.

One union leader, Philip Sipser, said that the Met was pushing the panic button. Another, Philip Steinman, blamed the opera for slowness in reaching agreements.

Anthony Silas, the Met executive director, said planning for the season will continue only up to Sept. 9, at a cost of \$3.2 million. He said the total reserve of the opera now was \$5 million after raising \$12.5 million to meet last season's deficit.

The scheduled opening is Oct. 10, with a production of "Boris Godunov."

Mr. Sipser, who negotiates for Local 802 of the American Federation of Musicians, which represents the Met's orchestra, said he agreed with Mr. Silas that so far the parties are far apart.

The unions do not think a 4 per cent wage hike offered by the opera is sufficient. Other differences revolve around guaranteed work weeks and numbers of performances.

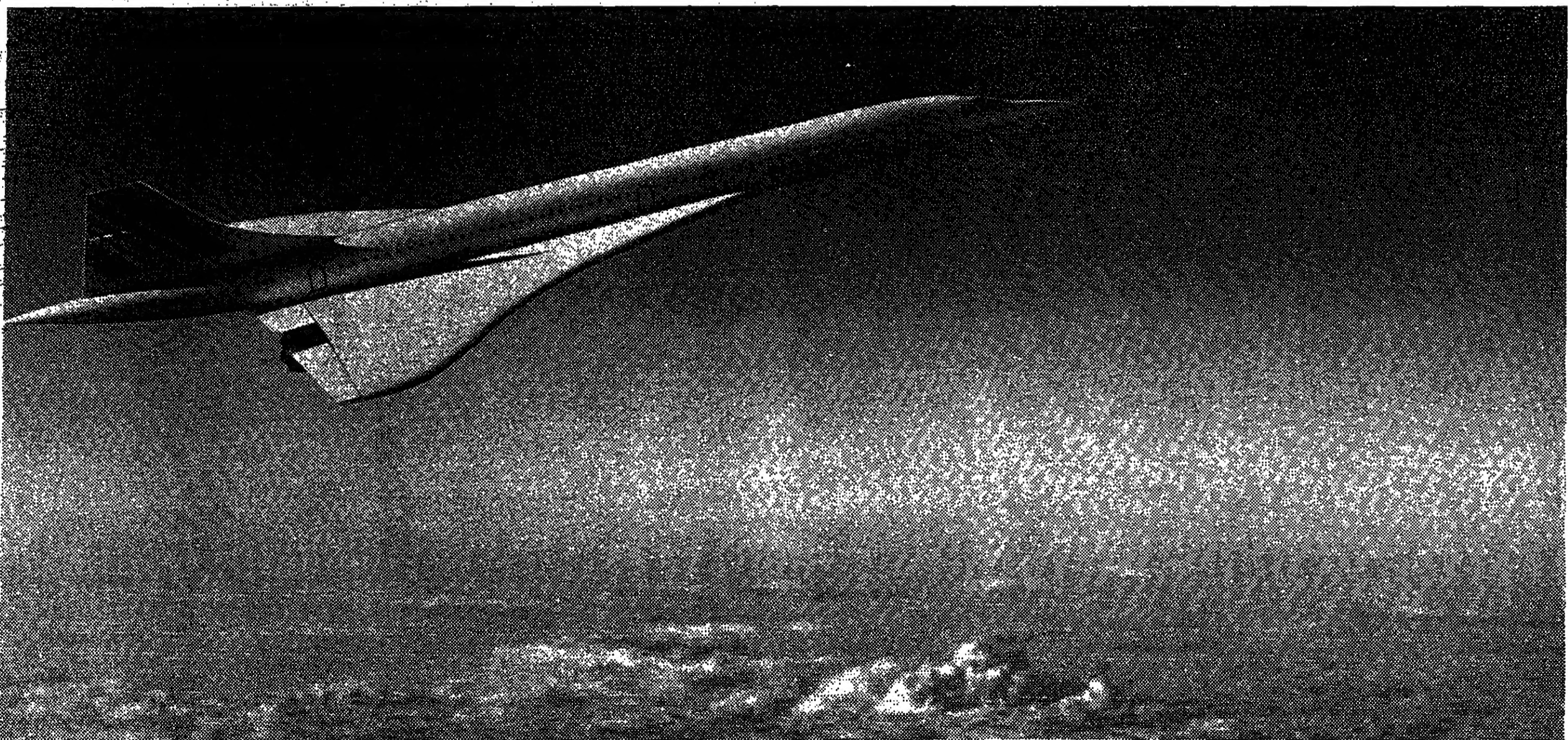
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AIR FRANCE

Gesture in Seoul

The release of 14 dissidents by President Park's South Korean government is another in a series of events affecting relations between that government and the United States. It is happier than the shooting down of a U.S. helicopter by North Koreans and more constructive, on the whole, than the promptitude with which the helicopter incident was patched up. Yet it is only a gesture—and probably directed at Washington rather than the Korean people.

For President Carter is determined to remove U.S. ground troops from South Korea, and the Park government's techniques have come very close to home in the revelations of gifts and favors granted U.S. congressmen by the East Asian ally. True, Congress itself is showing rather less energy in exposing those gifts than it might, but they are known and they could affect public opinion about U.S. policy in Korea. So some persons freed after criticizing the Park regime might well be another gift with the customary purpose: to keep South Korea and the United States aligned against the chronic threat from the north.

That threat clearly is not removed or weakened: that the killing of three Americans in the helicopter incident inspired little rhetoric either in Washington or in Pyongyang indicates that North Korean ruler Kim Il Sung does not want to exacerbate the relationship now. But he does want

Americans out of the Korean peninsula; he does want a unified country, and there is little indication that he is less desirous of using force to accomplish this end now than in 1950.

But South Korea is militarily stronger now than then, when the Americans were largely responsible for keeping that country's army on a kind of constabulary basis, which made them, and the first U.S. units put into action, easy targets for North Korean tanks. With assistance from the U.S. Air Force, promised to South Korea by Mr. Carter, and without the kind of aid from other Communist countries, including China, that played so prominent a part in the initial Korean hostilities, Mr. Kim would hardly be well advised to try again for forcible unification.

But the possibility cannot be ruled out, nor its potential effect upon Japan, as well as upon the U.S. position in the Western Pacific. So it would seem that the United States, despite its dislike for President Park's harshness to his own people and his lavishness to U.S. congressmen, should accept the Seoul gesture with at least as much grace as it did the North Korean attitude after the helicopter was shot down. Kim Il Sung runs his country more rigorously than President Park runs his—and the implications of the Kim policy pose a greater threat to peace and to the interests of the United States and its allies.

The Trade-Emigration Impasse

Discreetly but distinctly, the administration has indicated to the Soviet Union that it is ready to do its part, if the Kremlin will do its, to try to break the impasse over trade and emigration that has soured Soviet-U.S. relations since 1974. But the administration has to be sure it doesn't stumble into the political traps that had so much to do with creating that impasse.

The current stirrings began this way. Sen. Robert Dole, R-Kan., is no great booster of détente, but he comes from a region with a great surplus of wheat. In the hope of opening up new markets, he proposed in effect to suspend the Jackson Amendment, which makes the trade-emigration link, to permit government credit-supported sales to certain Communist countries. The secretary of agriculture offered his "personal" support. The State Department said it "would not object." The Office of Management and Budget cleared the proposal.

Then, however, some Jackson Amendment supporters objected that, in the words of one, the administration was "cavalierly crawling away from its stand on human rights." The secretary of state wisely backpedaled, assuring Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., that the administration was not attempting to circumvent its obligations. Mr. Jackson, one understands, is pleased to accept that assurance. That's where things now stand.

It is not a glorious episode, but some instructive points have been made. First of all, the Russians can see that the Carter administration is willing to try to bring trade back into the Soviet-U.S. picture. In contrast to earlier expectations, there seem to be few illusions left in Washington that trade can be a magic solvent of other tensions or that it can become very significant in strictly economic terms. But it is seen,

rightly, as a useful aspect of a mature relationship.

Second, the Russians can now also see—as can the administration—that there isn't any way around the Jackson Amendment. Support for the pro-emigration purpose of this measure has been, if anything, strengthened by the Carter human-rights drive. There is no value in bemoaning this any more. It's a political fact.

The amendment, however, is not the rigid instrument it is often thought to be. It includes, for instance, a provision that lets the President ask Congress to waive the amendment for a year if he thinks such a waiver will promote emigration. The amendment actually allows more flexibility than did the Kissinger-Jackson-Kremlin extralegal agreement that controlled emigration and trade for the brief period before it collapsed—as such a grotesque construction had to collapse—in 1974. We believe that Sen. Jackson would not allow his personal suspicions of the Russians to obstruct a quiet administration effort to seek a mutually acceptable way out of the current impasse. Mr. Jackson's relations with Jimmy Carter are as close, we note, as his relations with Henry Kissinger were strained.

In brief, there is a certain chastened mood in Washington on the trade-emigration question. The various parties are looking for ways to reshuffle the deck. That the Jackson Amendment, handled carefully, can be something other than a barrier to emigration and to trade and to better relations in general is being demonstrated in the case of Romania. We think it would be well worth the Russians' while to look at the question anew.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Ian Smith's Final Move

Ian Smith, leader of the white-minority Rhodesian regime, has made his final move. He has abandoned the British-guided, U.S.-supported effort to reach an "international solution" including the guerrillas based outside the country and organized loosely in the Patriotic Front. Instead, he has called new elections to seek a mandate for an "internal solution," presumably to be made with Bishop Abel Muzorewa, by all accounts the most popular politician in the country, or with Ndabaningi Sithole, another moderate nationalist, or with others. In a fair election, it is generally acknowledged, the guerrilla forces could not win.

In the past, Mr. Smith has avoided the internal route, out of fear that, even if the bishop and others stomach the "puppet" charge and accepted it, the Western powers and neighboring African states would not accept and thus the guerrilla war would go on. He may also have wished to give Britain and the United States the opportunity to demonstrate that they could somehow moderate the Patriotic Front. Mr. Smith found himself being asked by Britain to accept proposals reflecting the front's determination to take power by the gun. The internal gambit is his response.

Secretary of State Vance, just after taking office, derided the "so-called internal solu-

tion." To Ambassador Andrew Young, the principal guerrilla leader is "my brother Robert Mugabe." British and U.S. officials have reasoned that only by trying to draw the front into the political process was there any chance of weaning the guerrillas away from Communist influence and tactics, and of averting a complete breakdown in Rhodesia. But the OAU stand [backing the front] tolled a virtual death knell for the British-U.S. approach.

Much remains to be seen about the latest Smith plan. Is it more than a maneuver to reunite his own fragmented party? Will the Muzorewa-Sithole combination be able to use its new leverage to assure blacks a fair role in a new government and in the society at large? Will the front be given the opportunity to take part in elections? It's a long shot. But if Mr. Smith gives good answers to questions like these, then London and Washington will have to consider supporting him. To continue encouraging the guerrillas, if majority rule is available to blacks by a fair internal democratic process, would be untenable. The larger problem would then be how to treat the situation created by guerrilla opposition to a government that, by virtue of dealing justly with blacks, would no longer be a "rebel" regime.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 20, 1902

NEW YORK—Gen. Pratt, consul general of the United States at Cuba, has been dismissed from his post. He wrote a letter to his wife in which he stated that it "would be easier to make a whistle out of a pig's tail than to do any good with the Cubans." This letter, by an indiscretion, was made public and led to the consul's dismissal and to his disgrace.

Fifty Years Ago

July 20, 1927

PARIS—When the second American Expeditionary Force comes over here for the 10th anniversary of the American Legion at the end of the summer, they won't have to waste any money on carfare to visit the old battlefield trenches, but rather, just go to the Boulevard Montparnasse, where the sidewalks are constantly being torn up, or repaired or something or other.



A Lovely Supersonic Mess

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It is tragic that so beautiful an object as the Concorde supersonic plane should be at the center of such a hopeless international mess involving bad feelings among three old allies. The affair is particularly sorry because all parties involved, including France and Britain, the aircraft's manufacturers, know that whatever happens Concorde can never pay for itself.

Ten years ago I lunched with two top men of Air France, which then (and probably still does) covered more miles than any other line. Although both were ardent about its design and aesthetic contours, they were worried about De Gaulle's prestige project, the Concorde.

Experts at that time were already starting to argue that the plane (not yet flying) was too small to be practical. It carried fewer passengers than the Boeing 707. Furthermore, some observers speculated that Concorde wouldn't be much use between Paris and New York, despite its great speed, because of the sonic boom.

Gamble

Even when stretched, it doesn't have the range for really long flights such as nonstop to Johannesburg. But the air transport business had already been a tremendous gamble with decisions taken far in advance. What really hampered the Concorde was the sudden quadrupling in fuel prices.

Under optimum conditions, therefore, Concorde can never amortize the huge investment that went into its creation. And things are far from optimum. The Port Authority of New York and New Jersey is still nastily refusing to let the Anglo-French SST have fair test trials, despite a commitment by the executive branch of the U.S. government.

One shouldn't forget that the Port Authority originally also prohibited landings by the Boeing 707 prototype but in the end Boeing was approved. Concorde, however, isn't even being allowed to take the test it merits. By the New York State decision it is deemed "inconvenient" that no aircraft landing or taking off should exceed a loudness of 112 "perceived noise decibels" (generally called PNDBs).

Concorde was extensively tested near Casablanca, under conditions approximating those of Kennedy airport. Air France contends it met all the New York conditions of 112 PNDBs. But the Port Authority—disgracefully, to my way of thinking—refuses to allow the plane to prove itself.

Albatross

Nevertheless, the truth is that even if the Port Authority got honest and Concorde passed, starting regular runs between New York, London and Paris, the aircraft is a financial albatross. It uses approximately the same amount of fuel on one transatlantic trip as a Boeing 747 and carries only one-fourth the load. Moreover, the comparison is worsened because of required long subsonic, fuel-consuming approaches and departures by Concorde near inhabited areas.

The Port Authority is handling this case with maximum bad faith. It has now called into play a new kind of measurement called the "vibration rattle index," which has nothing to do with PNDBs. And even if Air France and British Airways were slipping in and out of New York, they wouldn't be clearing a profit.

In addition to gaining prestige they might, however, be in a

better position then to start flights across the Soviet Union to Tokyo, surely far more practicable than Air France's flight to Caracas and British Airways' flight to Bahrain. But there is no indication of Moscow's willingness to grant Concorde clearance for overflights unless Tokyo—which is reluctant to receive Concorde anyway—first agrees to let in Moscow's own lame duck, the Tu-144.

Thus the diplomatic complexities of simply getting Concorde into a position to lose less money are so intricate that it is likely a brand new type of supersonic aircraft will be flying before anyone, starting with the Port Authority, has decided that honesty is the best policy.

The consequences of all this are sad. U.S. relations with France are tarnished; understandably, the French mind cannot even begin to comprehend the antics of the Port Authority or the legal limits of Washington's federal power.

If Air France could appreciably reduce present Concorde operating costs by starting a twice-daily Paris-New York service, it could certainly replace its medium and short-range outmoded expensive Caravelles with more cost-efficient Boeing 727s or 737s, as it wishes to do.

But as easier way for an Air France official to commit suicide under existing conditions—instead of proposing to buy a batch of new U.S. Boeings—would be to jump out of the company's offices in Europe's highest building.

WASHINGTON—The CIA connection that has plagued the U.S. press for so long will not go away. It is like a Jewish puzzle left neglected on a card table. Every once in a while somebody wanders by and fits in another piece.

The latest piece—or what purports to be a piece—of the puzzle has cropped up in the current issue of Penthouse magazine, of all places. Two young reporters say that a year-long investigation disclosed that the Copley News Service, a subsidiary of the Copley Press, worked long and closely with the Central Intelligence Agency.

The reporters, Joe Trento and Dave Roman, claim they learned from CIA sources that no fewer than 23 Copley News Service employees worked secretly for the CIA over a 30-year period. The news service specialized in Latin American coverage.

Just a few weeks ago another piece of the puzzle was slipped into place by Richard S. Salant, president of CBS News. He disclosed that in the 1960s and early 1970s CBS News worked closely with the CIA, letting the agency monitor unaired films and correspondents' reports and debrief foreign correspondents.

We can expect more of the same. The CIA had, at one time or another, "relationships" with at least 50 U.S. media people, a good many of whom received money for their clandestine activities. It is also known that more than a dozen U.S. news organizations and publishing houses were used, most of them, knowingly, as covers for CIA agents abroad. Obviously theigsaw puzzle is far from complete.

The CIA and its congressional overseers have given assurances that the subversion of the press, both here and abroad, has ended or almost ended. But the details of what went on during the heyday of the collaboration have been steadfastly withheld from the public.

I said the Penthouse article on Copley "purports" to be a piece of the puzzle because it is too early to tell whether it will stand up. Some of the reporting is sketchy, details are missing and Copley officials have issued assorted denials.

The daily press tagged along after Trento and Roman, but the coverage was limited to a reshuffle of the denials, with a little background thrown in.

In Poor Taste

A staff member of the Senate Intelligence Committee told me it is safe to assume that the committee will look into the Copley matter. But on the basis of past experience, there is little reason to hope that much hard information will come from that. Congressional reports on such matters tend to deal in broad

notions. Nazi ballyhoo, barely one third of the voters cast their ballots for him. Over two thirds of the electorate voted against the Nazis. How preposterous then is the claim that you could not find a German who was not a Nazi.

When the war ended it was found that hundreds of thousands of Germans had been thrown into concentration camps and many of them executed by the Gestapo because they had been involved in plots to overthrow the brutal dictatorship that had enslaved their nation and thrown the whole world into a holocaust of then unprecedented proportions. It's about time to use historical data in their true significance.

JOHN A. ATHERTON.

Zurich.

PAUL BERNARD.
Pietrasanta, Italy.

Historical Data
Writing from New Delhi, Lewis M. Simons of The Washington Post (JET, July 14) quotes a presumed diplomat as having said: "When the war [World War II] began, you couldn't find a German who wasn't a Nazi and when it ended, you couldn't find one who was." Must history be so grossly distorted? In the last free election of the German Republic in the 1930s, Hitler, on Nov. 6, 1932, lost 34 of 230 Reichstag seats he previously had won. Despite mass unemployment and

After the Elections

Japan Tries to Get Its Act Together

By Andrew H. Malcolm

TOKYO—For all but a few months of the last three decades, Japan's opposition political parties have been out of power and the country has been ruled by a coalition of conservatives under the misnomer party umbrella of Liberal Democrats. After the recent elections for the upper house of parliament, the five opposition groups are still out of power. But, combined, they are closer than ever to outbidding the Liberal Democrats and bringing Japan into an uncertain age of multiparty politics. Whether the voters will eventually bring about this transition is unclear, but a look at the parties and at why it has taken them so long to come this far provides a clue to the answer.

The Socialists, Japan's second largest party, call for reform of the country's administrative and economic system, giving workers, for instance, far greater participation in management and policy councils. Heavily supported by union federations, the party advocates a neutral foreign policy with some gradual weakening of the intimate security relationship with the United States.

Radical Reforms

The tiny Communist party, like the Socialists, was formed in 1945 to promote "the people's interests" through radical reforms, particularly in the economy. But it strongly opposes Japan's alliance with the United States.

The Kometo, or Clean Government party, was organized in 1959 as the political arm of the powerful Buddhist Soka Gakkai organization. With its formal religious links now severed, the party advocates a welfare society with some economic power shifted from big business to the people and an even smaller investment in self-defense. Like the Socialists, the Kometo now calls for a Tokyo-Washington friendship treaty to supplant existing military ties.

The Democratic Socialists emerged in 1959, beginning with the secession of leaders of the right-wing within the Socialist party. A band of reformist moderates who support a close relationship with the United States, the party has

cooperated with the Liberal Democrats on several occasions, year to help them move legislation through a less manageable lower house of parliament.

The New Liberal Club is a satisfied group of younger conservatives who left the Liberal Democratic party a year ago after a conservative attempt to alter its policy stands, however, been far less well defined than the ballyhooed youthful image.

Squabble

These five parties have been able to offer a clear, alternative to the entire Liberal Democrats. Their recent squabble centered whether the Communists be included in any "reformist" coalition, an argument which week's election showed was what ahead of its time. A party showed enough strength to overcome the conservative self. The Socialists are still by left-right ideological split-fighting is likely to increase that the party chairman, T. Narita, has announced his intention to resign.

In fact, Japan's opposition parties have served over the more as an escape valve for voter displeasure at the Liberal Democrats than as a real alternative to the ruling party. Until recently at least, its conservatives have been able to outpace these swells of disaffection. But with the election of support cutting the majority mark, the conservatives, for the last three elections, have been able to patch together a coalition only by listing conservative independent members.

A few years ago some predicted that the Socialists would replace the Liberal Democrats. The prediction overlooked basically conservative, traditional attitudes of Japanese voters gave too little weight to general public opinion in a country with an economic second that of the United States and Soviet Union. Today, there are signs that Japan's million registered voters, jostling for some new now that the remarkable era of growth has waned, have a feeling, Ryu Mur, a popular young author, "that during this chaotic rush to tremendous growth, we Japanese have not sacrificed something."

Disdain Tradition

In literature this as defined dissatisfaction has risen to the enormous scale of writers like Mr. Murakami, who disdain tradition and "way." They despise the difficulties of average not the distant scholars' telegraphs who have pages of many postwar Japan.

The sentiment is among voters, who, moreover, criticize the jockeying politicians in campaign after campaign. They have shown little interest in the many known in Japan as "voters." A younger educated in reformed schools, is having an impact as it makes its in cities far from the run that have been the Liberal Democrats' traditional strongholds. Younger candidates, who against older incumbents seem to be doing better.

Edging Away

Still, Japanese voters do not have found an alternative to the Liberal Democrats and realistically govern densely populated island. At best, a growing appetite to know what the want and are edging away it. Although the Liberal Democrats still enjoy a respectable trust among many, their vote count last week dropped 33.8 per cent from the 1973 election. In 1973, they received 19.1 per cent of the vote.

From a new business point of view, one of the most important—and embarrassing—passages in the Penthouse article is the last paragraph. Trento and Roman allege that the Copley management tried to gag a special writer in its employ who was working for full disclosure of journalistic who collaborated with the CIA. They close the article by quoting the writer as saying: "If the press had fought for disclosure of collaborating journalists as diligently as they fought to find out what happened in Watergate, this issue would have been settled a long time ago."

Truer words were never spoken. And in view of that lack of journalistic zeal, there is a certain rough justice in the "serious" press's having to follow up on a story that the CIA itself in a publication whose main stock in trade is puffing its "living color."

Gag Alleged

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JOHN A. ATHERTON.

Zurich.

PAUL BERNARD.
Pietrasanta, Italy.

Not Seriously?
Re Boris Rabbot (JET, July 11 and 12):

If a newspaper is so suspicious about the contents and the author of an article it is printing—why bother? Remarks such as "or so he claims" and "he alleges" make objective reading impossible and take away all interest right from the beginning. Everyone knows that this kind of story cannot be taken too seriously, but then, is this not true for many newspaper articles?

JANINE LITMANOWITZ.
Geneva.

INTERNATIONAL EDITION
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Tel.: 33-1-23-50-70; Telex: 330500 Herald; Paris, Cedex: Herald, Paris.
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NYSE Nationwide Trading (3 O'clock) July 19

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	158 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
IBM	158 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
GE	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4

Toronto Stocks

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1000 Canada	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Ontario	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Quebec	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 P.E.I.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 N.B.	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Atlantic	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Western	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Northern	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Central	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4
1000 Southern	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	100 1/4	+1/4

announcement is neither an offer nor a solicitation of an offer to exchange securities. The offer is made solely by the Prospectus referred to below.

Notice of Exchange Offer by Rockwood National Corporation

Rockwood National Corporation ("Rockwood") hereby offers its Convertible Debentures, due January 2, 1993 ("New Income Debentures") in the following principal amounts for each \$1,000 principal amount to holders of the following table debentures ("Old Debentures"), plus cash as follows:

Old Debentures	New Income Debentures	Cash
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0
1000	1000	0

Rockwood is soliciting tenders of all outstanding Old Debentures in aggregate principal amount of \$36,000,000. Rockwood will not accept any Old Debentures unless at least \$25,235,000 aggregate principal amount (70%) of the tendered Old Debentures are validly tendered and each Old Debenture tendered is withdrawn at any time prior thereto, 15% or more, in the aggregate, of debentures are validly tendered, the consummation of the Exchange Offer is mandatory.

THE EXCHANGE OFFER WILL EXPIRE AT 5:00 P.M., NEW YORK CITY TIME ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1977, UNLESS EXTENDED.

Dealers will be paid \$10 for each \$1,000 principal amount of Old Debentures tendered and acquired by Rockwood pursuant to the terms of the Offer if such dealer soliciting the tender is named in the Letter of Transmittal and accepts the terms of the Dealer Agreement.

Debtors may only be tendered by a properly completed and executed Letter of Transmittal. Copies of the Prospectus and Letter of Transmittal have been filed with the SEC and are available for inspection and copying at the SEC.

Requests in Europe for copies of the Prospectus and Letter of Transmittal should be directed to:

Ulrich Peter Walder
Bahnhofstrasse 94
P.O. Box 2175
8023 Zurich, Switzerland
Tel: (01) 211 39 69 (call collect)

ROCKWOOD NATIONAL CORPORATION
33 West Tarrytown Road
Elmsford, New York 10523

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
IBM	158 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	157 1/4	+1/4
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	+1/4
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Westinghouse	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
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GE	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
Westinghouse	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4
General Electric	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	+1/4

These bonds have been sold outside the United States or America. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

July 20, 1977

GRAND METROPOLITAN (FINANCE) LIMITED

LONDON

DM 60,000,000.-

7% Bearer Bonds of 1977/1984

irrevocably and unconditionally guaranteed by

GRAND METROPOLITAN LIMITED

London

Issue Price: 100%

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Aktiengesellschaft

BANQUE DE PARIS ET DES PAYS-BAS

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WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK
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Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V.

A. E. Ames & Co. Limited

Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.

Bank Julius Baer International Limited

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Banca del Gottardo

Banco di Roma

Banco Urquijo Hispano Americano Limited

Bank of America International

Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft

Bank Leu International Ltd.

Bankers Trust International Limited

Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque Française du Commerce
Extérieur

Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez

Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.

Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque Populaire Suisse S.A.

Luxembourg

Banque Rothschild

Banque de l'Union Européenne

Barclays Bank International Limited

Baring Brothers & Co., Limited

Bayerische Hypotheken- und
Wechselbank

Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale

Bayerische Vereinsbank

Jon. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.

Berger Bank

Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank

Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co.
International Limited

Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations

Chase Manhattan Limited

Christiana Bank og Kreditkasse

Citicorp International Group

Commerzbank International S.A.

Compagnie Monégasque de Banque

County Bank Limited

Creditanstalt-Bankverein

Crédit Chimique

Crédit Industriel et Commercial

Credit Suisse White Weld Limited

Daiwa Europe N.V.

Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers

Norm. Hans W. Petersen

Den norske Creditbank

Delbrück & Co.

Deutsche Girozentrale

Deutsche Kommunalbank -
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation

Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft

Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft

Europartners Bank (Nederland) N.V.

Europartners Securities Corporation

European Banking Company Limited

Fisat Boston (Europe) Limited

Robert Fleming & Co. Limited

Antony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.

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der österreichischen Sparkassen
Aktiengesellschaft

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Groupement des Banquiers Privés
Genevois

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Hambros Bank Limited

Georg Hauck & Sohn

Hessische Landesbank - Girozentrale -
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited

Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland)
Aktiengesellschaft

Kidder, Peabody International Limited

Kleinwort, Benson Limited

Kreditbank N.V.

Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. International

Lazard Frères & Co. Limited

Lazard Frères & Co.

Lloyds Bank International Limited

London & Continental Bankers Limited

Manufacturers Hanover Limited

McLeod, Young, Weir International
Limited

Merck, Finck & Co.

Merrill Lynch International & Co.

B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.

Samuel Montague & Co. Limited

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

Morgan Stanley International

Nederlandsche Middenstandsbank N.V.

The Nikko Securities Co. (Europe) Ltd.

Nippon European Bank S.A.

Nomura Europe N.V.

Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

Nordic Bank Limited

Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.

Orion Bank Limited

Panmure Gordon & Company

PKHanken

Salomon Brothers International Limited

J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited

Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.

Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken

Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co.
Incorporated

Société Générale

Société Générale de Banque S.A.

Svenska Handelsbanken

Swiss Bank Corporation (Overseas)
Limited

Trinkaus & Burkhart

Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities)
Limited

Union de Banques Arabes et Euro-
péennes - U. B. A. E. Société Anonyme

Verband der schweizerischen
Kantonalbanken

Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft

J. Vontobel & Co.

M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.

Warburg Paribas Becker Inc.

Wobaco Investments Limited

Wood Gundy Limited

Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

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86%	81	Ohed	pf7.30	2100	u87	87	87	+	1%	100%	15%	Scoville	26	9	254	17%	17%	13%	12%	Ucker	100	9
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USFcoG	1.26	9	3
USFidG		9	253
USGypa	1.60	12	64
USHom	.20	7	322
USInd	.40	9	1615
USLeasg	.40	7	197

US Rky				
USHShoe	1.26	8	71	
USSTeel	2.20	9	627	
USTabac	1.40	13	42	
UNTech	1.80	8	484	
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UNITel	1.28	9	98	
UNIntrod	.10	10	58	
UNivair	.56	7	22	
UNivFvd	1.12	8	74	
UNLeat	1.89	7	32	
Upjohn	1.20	73	152	
USLIFE	.48	8	165	
USlifer	.96			308
UtahPL		71		34
UHP L pr	2.90			65
VFCp	1.10	9	10	
VSI Corp	.89	7	2	
Vallayin	.40	25	27	

Venice	.20	21	79
VestSe	.137e		29
Vetro	.20e	21	104

Wachow	.20	12	494
WaePw	1.24	8	808
WaeP pf			230
WaeP pf8.84			130
WaeP pf2.90			11
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Wormada			431
WicnMA	1.10	7	26

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Wachow	.54	9	302
Wach pf 1.20			320
WachRly			78
WebMart	.18	12	51
Wegrn	1.10	7	25
WilkA	1.40	7	37
WillBus	.62	8	4
WillMu	1.20	4	26

WardFd	471	25
Warnaco		30
WarnS	1.20	11

WernerCo	6.00	11	39
WashCo	1.10	13	269
WashGas	2.08	9	18
WashNat	8.00	7	25
WashN pr2.50			2
WashSt		6	3
WashW	1.76	7	15
WestAm	.28	13	112
Waikim	.32	14	265
WayGas	.48	16	3
WayG pr1.50			1
WearUn	.20	5	7
Weatherd	.50	9	32
WebbCel		18	86
WeissMct	.52	9	4
WellsP	1.12	8	261
WelfHM	.576	16	73
WHPPE	3.40	7	237
WwAIR	.40	7	103

WnPacIn	6	75
WnPubl	.88	7
WUnion	1.40	9

WuNu	ph.90	2
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WUT1	pt.2.56	7
VesigE1	57	8 1184
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Vesvbrg	1	6 3
Vesvyrh	.80	14 1328
Vevy of	2.68	38
Vhne/F	.72	14 232
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Vhne/Pt	1.50	7 195
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Vinnu	1.12	10	16
VinnD	1.00	13	21
Vinnbgo	1.00	16	23
Inter1	1.00	5	10

rise	2.12	10	45
rise pf	7.73	5	218
rise	1.70	5	45
rise pf	2.55	7	46
rise	1.60	10	35
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rise	2.28	15	24
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gross	1.60	15	277
tax	.16	8	42
total	1.76	5	23

SecP	36	7	89
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IntHr	1	12	171
TermInd	.60	10	72

preceding 12 months; or
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enet, Kuiper Ahead Climb Narrows Leaders' Group

By Samuel Abt

France, July 19 (UPI)—Thermet, re-
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Eddy Merckx, right, splashes water in his face and Joop Zoetemelk, below, takes a tumble.



British-Irish Syndicate Buys Secretariat Colt

From Wire Dispatches

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 19.—A four-man syndicate, from Britain and Ireland, bought a son of 1973 Triple Crown winner Secretariat for \$725,000 last night at the Keeneland selected yearling sale.

The Canadian-bred colt, from the Windfields Farm of E.P. Taylor, was bought by Robert Sangster of England, Simon Fraser of Scotland and Vincent O'Brien and John Magnier of Ireland.

"We were prepared to go higher. I think Secretariat will prove himself," said Sangster. The chestnut colt, out of Lady Victoria and consigned by Windfields Farm, brought the second highest total in the sale's history. A Secretariat colt out of Charming Allie sold for \$1.5 million last year.

"This is the best time to buy a Secretariat, when there's doubters," said Sangster, referring to some criticism of Secretariat's breeding potential. Sangster prevailed in a bidding war because he was determined to have the colt for British Bloodstock Agency of Ireland.

"We thought he was the nicest colt in the sale," he said. "He's a superb individual. He's the nearest looking Secretariat we've seen," Sangster said.

The four-man syndicate, which owns this year's English Derby

and Irish Derby winner, The Minstrel, plans to send the Secretariat colt to Ireland next week. The colt will be trained there by O'Brien. It was one of five purchases for BBA Ireland.

They paid \$300,000—high bid for the sale's first season—for a dark brown colt by Graustark out of Natshtika and \$153,000 for a Northern Dancer colt.

Fastig Tipton Sale

They paid \$255,000 for a Roberto colt Saturday at the Fastig Tipton Kentucky yearling sale.

The group lost another bidding war for a Northern Dancer colt that sold for \$400,000 to Taylor's Purchase Farm.

Three other Secretariat colts fared less spectacularly last night. Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Melmuth of Rolling Hills, Calif., paid \$250,000 for a brown colt out of Fairway Flyer, while Robert Gaudio paid \$80,000—more than \$3,000 under the average—for a chestnut colt out of Barely Even.

A bay colt out of Danam was not sold after bidding ceased at \$755,000.

However, it appeared Secretariat would remain the top-selling sire, a spot he earned last year when seven offspring sold for an average \$374,857.

Karen and Mickey Taylor, whose purchase of Triple Crown

winner Seattle Slew at the rival Fasig-Tipton sale in 1975 gave that event an immense prestige boost, made their first Keeneland appearance last night. They paid \$70,000 for a bay colt by Raise a Native out of Two-Timing Lass.

Baseball's First 'Negro'

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—With a desperate leap, Willie Mays crashed into the wall at Ebbets Field in 1952 and caught a line drive off the bat of Bobby Morgan of the Brooklyn Dodgers. Then the New York Giants' center-fielder crumpled into the dirt of the warning track.

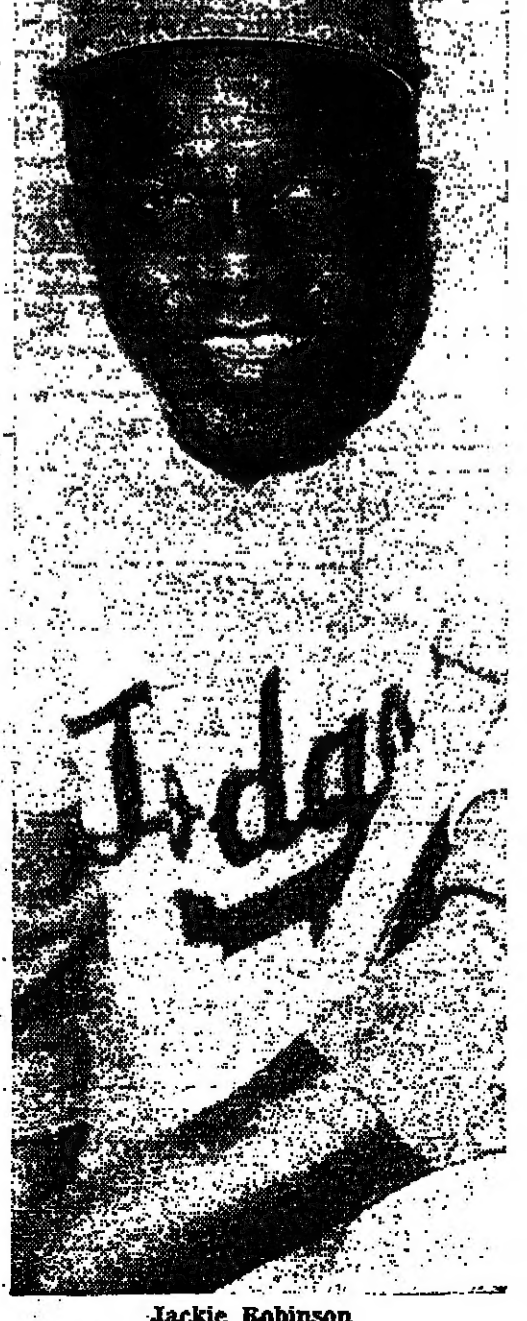
"The next thing I knew," Willie Mays was saying yesterday, "Jackie Robinson was out there turning me over."

"You mean he came all the way out from the dugout," somebody said, "just to see if you were all right."

"No," said Willie Mays, flashing that smile. "Jackie was checking if the ball had dropped out of my glove."

That was the essence of Jackie Robinson, competitor. And now baseball, on the 30th anniversary of his arrival as the first black major leaguer, is honoring the essence of Jackie Robinson, symbol.

At the All-Star game tonight at Yankee Stadium, his widow, Rachel, throws out the ceremonial first ball. Throughout baseball, this has been proclaimed by commissioner Bowie Kuhn as Jackie Robinson Week but tributes at Shea Stadium, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Atlanta, San Diego and Seattle will last for three weeks.



Jackie Robinson

Soccer Scene

Englishmen Spin in Game of Musical Chairs

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 19 (UPI)—Summers of discontent, in which European soccer managers or coaches are habitually sacked and replaced, are familiar happenings: almost, you might say, the seasonal managerial menopause. Even so, the pace and the price of change in England are reaching feverish new bounds.

Ten of the 22 English First Division clubs start training this week under new managers, and even more changes are due in the wake of the departure of Don Revie, the national manager, to Arabia. Once his replacement is announced there could be more shifting sands among clubs, and the managers waiting to fill any gaps include Bill McGarry, who recently quit after a year as manager in Saudi Arabia. Perhaps his and Revie's paths will cross, and McGarry can explain what is wrong with an oil-rich paradise.

Meanwhile, Revie's departure to the United Arab Emirates for \$584,000 tax-free over four years brings a mixed reaction. There is disgust at his method of announcing his resignation

exclusively through a newspaper series before even his deputy knew of it; a method which netted him a further \$43,000. The Football Association in England may sue Revie for breach of contract. However, there is also relief in the land: Revie's overbearing nervousness and caution were communicated in his teams, and his constant uncertainty of tactics and players baffled everyone. One international, Trevor Francis, said long ago that he deliberately sacrificed the intuition and flow that make him outstanding to try to impress Revie by chasing madly around, a style he knew diminished his skill and control but which caught the manager's eye.

Significantly, not one of the 52 players Revie used in three years has publicly lamented his going, and Enzo Bearzot, the Italian manager, has conceded that the change could destroy his carefully laid plans to eliminate England from the World Cup.

Ignoring the Sheikh's ransom, which came Revie's way, only the timing of his departure was surprising. A personality clash within the English FA

made it inevitable that, from the day Sir Harold Thompson, international scientist and Oxford don, became chairman last year, Revie's days were numbered. The roughhewn soccer manager and the international chemist had only one thing in common: They were born in Yorkshire, in north England. All else was friction and division, which was also true of Manchester United, England's best-supported club.

Even before an off-the-field situation arose, manager Tommy Docherty knew Manchester was only seeking an excuse to dispense with his services, even though his team won the FA Cup two months ago and even though he had negotiated a new \$171,800 contract. Manchester levered the abrasive Docherty out, and swiftly signed up Dave Sexton in his place.

Very Catholic Club

Sexton, a quiet character, but the son of a professional boxer, had had considerable success at Chelsea and Queens Park Rangers. He is a man likely to have been high on England's list to replace Revie, a student of fine writers, poets and Euro-

pean coaches, but if you want to know the key to his appointment at Manchester it is that he is a Roman Catholic, and Manchester United is a very Catholic club. They have signed a man who will try to bring patience to their frenzied team play, and ironically a man whom Tommy Docherty first persuaded to enter management years ago.

But in a whirlwind game of musical managerial chairs, romies are expected to abound. As the scramble continues, it is worth recalling the words of Frank O'Farrell, who, before Docherty, was sacked by Manchester United and who also mustered a sheikh's ransom by successfully managing the Iran team for two years. O'Farrell returned this year to manage a club called Torquay United, inauspiciously placed 86th in the Football League in England, and says: "In football as with poorer people in life I discovered more genuine people at the bottom. At Torquay they share what they have. The experience at the top wasn't so great. There was gloss, image, but underneath it wasn't so good to live with."

American Leaguers Bruised in Bodies, Feelings

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 19 (UPI)—For the first time in 13 seasons, baseball will stage its All-Star Game in New York to-night when the American League tries to escape one of the strangest slumps in the history of its rivalry with the National League: five straight losses and 13 in the last 14 games.

The game will be played in Yankee Stadium before a sellout crowd of 56,800 at a \$15 top, plus a television audience that the National Broadcasting Company projects at 48 million. And a wave of sore muscles and

bruised feelings gave the American League no comfort in its embarrassing slump.

The starting pitchers announced by the "team" managers, Sparky Anderson of the Cincinnati Reds for the National League and Billy Martin of the Yankees for the American, are Don Sutton of the Los Angeles Dodgers, a 100-game winner this season, and Jim Palmer of the Baltimore Orioles, an 11-game winner so far.

No Runs Allowed

Each has pitched in three previous All-Star Games, neither has allowed a run yet. Palmer,

three times voted the best pitcher in the American League, might have added to his statistics last year but was omitted from the corps of "stars" by his manager, Darrell Johnson, whom he promptly described as "an idiot"—in the best traditions of the ill will so often generated by the game's selection process.

As circumstance would have it, most of the abrasions—and the abrasiveness—again fell this year on the American Leaguers who did not particularly need any more distress.

They lost three of their ranking pitchers through injuries: Mark Fidrych of the Detroit Tigers, Frank Tanana of the California Angels and Vida Blue of the Oakland A's. They were forced to excuse Don Moneys of the Milwaukee Brewers as a reserve infielder because he had an aching back. And they fretted over Carl Yastrzemski of the Boston Red Sox, who sent word that he would play the outfield although he was treating a bruised instep.

The most "sore" pitcher in Lee MacPhail's American League, though, was the fireballing Nolan Ryan of the California Angels, the strikeout king of the major leagues. When Martin picked the eight pitchers for his team, he chose Tanana of the Angels but ignored Ryan, who had won 13 games with four shutouts and 222 strikeouts. Then Tanana developed a strained shoulder and was replaced by Ryan, who refused the nomination.

Take an Hour

"I telephoned Ryan personally," said MacPhail. "I told him I understood his reasons, but I urged him to change his mind. I told him to take an hour and reconsider. I said, 'After that hour, if you've changed your mind, call me back.' He didn't call back."

The complete All-Star Game rosters:

American League Pitchers—Palmer, Baltimore; Nolan Ryan, California; Sparky

Lyle, New York; Dave LaRoche, California; Jim Kerr, Cleveland; Bill Campbell, Boston; Vida Blue, Oakland.

First Base—Rod Carew, Minnesota; George Scott, Boston; Jason Thompson, Detroit.

Second Base—Willie Randolph, New York; Don Money, Milwaukee.

Third Base—George Brett, Kansas City; Craig Nettles, New York.

Shortstop—Buck Burleson, Boston; Bert Campaneris, Texas.

Catcher—Carlton Fisk, Boston; Thurman Munson, New York; Butch Wynegar, Minnesota.

Outfield—Carl Yastrzemski, Boston; Richie Zisk, Chicago; Reggie Jackson, New York; Fred Lynn, Boston; Jim Rice, Boston; Ken Singleton, Baltimore; Larry Riske, Minnesota; Ruppert Jones, Seattle; Ron Fairly, Toronto.

National League

Pitchers—Tom Seaver, Cincinnati; Rick Reuschel, Chicago; Bruce Sutter, Chicago; Don Sutton, Los Angeles; Steve Carlton, Philadelphia; Gary Lavelle, San Francisco; John Candalaria, Pittsburgh; Joaquin Andujar, Houston.

First Base—Steve Garvey, Los Angeles; Willie Montanez, Atlanta.

Second Base—Joe Morgan, Cincinnati; Manny Trillo, Chicago.

Third Base—Ron Cey, Los Angeles; Pete Rose, Cincinnati; Mike Schmidt, Philadelphia.

Shortstop—Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati; Garry Templeton, St. Louis.

Catcher—Johnny Bench, Cincinnati; Ted Simmons, St. Louis; John Stearns, New York.

Outfielder—Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia; George Foster, Cincinnati; Dave Parker, Pittsburgh; Ken Griffey, Cincinnati; Reggie Smith, Los Angeles; Dave Winfield, San Diego; Jerry Morales, Chicago; Ellis Valentine, Montreal.

Major League Leaders



Fred Patek
Base-stealers



Frank Taveras

NATIONAL LEAGUE									
	G	A	B	R	E	R	P	P	P
Stimmons, St. L.	75	255	49	89	528				
Ortiz, Cin.	87	241	70	113	331				
Morales, Cal.	86	311	78	102	321				
Parker, Phil.	82	307	61	124	328				
Lundquist, Phil.	79	299	52	86	328				
Stenstrom, Pitt.	87	336	40	111	327				
Porter, Cin.	88	342	88	105	316				
Templeton, St. L.	82	368	58	113	315				
Rice, Bos.	89	336	54	112	315				
Valentine, Minn.	89	334	48	102	315				
STOLEN BASES—Taveras, Phil., 72;									
Carr, Minn., 51; Richardson, St. L., 30;									
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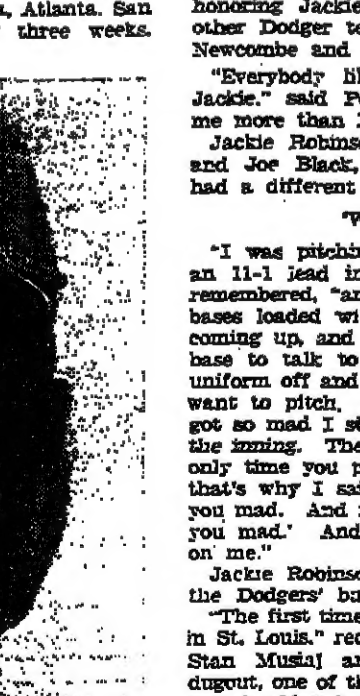
AMERICAN LEAGUE									
	G	A	B	R	E	R	P	P	P
Carew, Minn.	88	243	71	124	294				
Bowick, Minn.	87	322	62	110	291				
Bailor, Tor.	80	222	43	107	291				
Singleton, Bal.	83	283	48	97	291				
Dade, Cleveland	78	246	59	89	285				
Rice, Boston	89	303	55	104	274				
Munich, N.Y.	84	301	50	104	274				
Rivers, N.Y.	80	318	90	100	274				
Ramseyer, Cal.	89	357	59	111	271				
Pett, Boston	85	299	64	92	271				
STOLEN BASES—Patek, Cal., 51;									
Carr, Minn., 51; Richardson, St. L., 30;									
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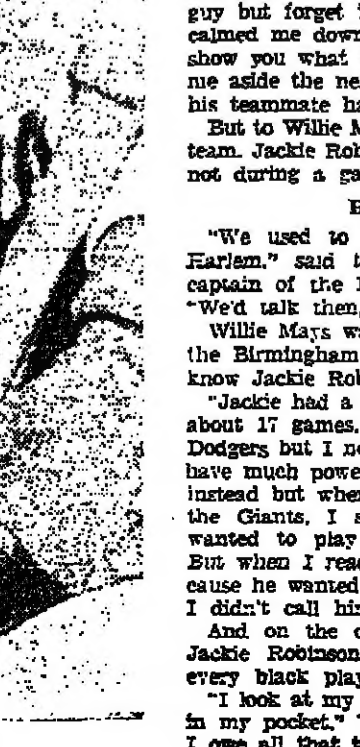
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Observer

Unfairness of It All

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Just before the lights went out in New York the other evening President Carter gave us a disquisition on the innate unfairness of capitalism. The moneyed classes, he said, enjoyed many luxuries unavailable to others, but this did not obligate the government to provide matching luxury service to the impecunious.

He was explaining why he opposed Medicare abortions for the poor, his point being that abortion was a luxurious form of birth control. Like Scotch salmon and summer houses on Long Island, he seemed to be saying, abortion might be one of the rights accruing to money, but the government had no obligation to pay for it. It was one of those unfairnesses that are an unfortunate by-product of the system.

After this curious exposition of the obvious, one wondered whether the poor folks would take their rotten luck like good sports. The answer came within a few hours when New York went dark and thousands of them started looting.

This is not to suggest that they needed Carter's lecture to learn that they had been living on the unfair side of the tracks, or even to persuade them that the government was willing to let them grow old there. Very few probably even heeded the President's statement, if indeed they heard it.

Most of them probably did not even think in terms of fairness and unfairness, philosophical ideas that require a certain elegance of mind not usually found in the looting personality. The point is that while it is very sturdy of comfortable men to point out that life is unfair, the people it is unfair to are not apt to be morally or philosophically elevated by the announcement.

If you are going to preach that unfairness is inescapable for some, good sense suggests that you also accept the inevitability of beauty being by people who have to carry the burden. Unless you are a Dickens heroine, it becomes insufferable after a while constantly having all the unfairness left on your doorstep while the Mayfair swells are eating Scotch salmon, wending in the

Hamptons and enjoying exclusive membership in the Abortion Club. You may not take to the streets with torch and shotgun, but you are likely to find your eyes going glassy when the professor, or the President, talks about social obligations.

The trick in politics and government is to keep the lip buttoned about the unfairness of life while harping on the blessings that will soon descend equally upon all, thanks to the seal and ingenuity of the governing class. Our recent governments have decided against extending too much hope to life's losers, but until President Carter no one has deliberately rubbed their wretched noses in the inescapability of unfairness.

Under Presidents Nixon and Ford, economic policy required millions of them to remain unemployed as a defense against inflation. A floundering educational system helped train them for future uselessness, except as anti-inflation tools. Bankruptive welfare systems turned the malice of the taxpaying class upon them, and in Congress this was transmuted into a punitive hostility toward the cities, like New York, where they were herded away en masse but happily out of sight.

It was all very unfair, but as everybody knew—the economists and the Congress and Presidents Nixon and Ford and the working class that was having trouble getting together beer money, what with all the taxes and having to feed the colleges to keep their children upwardly mobile—life was unfair, terribly unfair, and it didn't do any good to make promises you couldn't keep.

And, of course, life is unfair. There is no getting around it. It was unfair of those looters to behave as they did when the lights went out. Unfair to the merchants they destroyed. Unfair to New York City. Unfair to call attention to the grisly fact of what is out there behind the unemployment figures, the daily crime statistics, the welfare budget figures, the high school illiteracy scores, the illegitimate birth statistics.

"And some" and "some" they were called by New Yorkers shocked by the unfairness of it all. Perhaps they are, although many of them seemed to be just children. In any case, they behaved badly. If you believe in President Carter's unfairness doctrine, you could hardly have expected much else.



Peaceful Luxembourg in the days before high finance and traffic.

The Problems of Being a Mini-Switzerland

By James Goldborough

LUXEMBOURG, July 19 (REUTERS)—This tiny nation of 360,000 has grown used to being called a "mini-Switzerland" for its banking activities, but it now rivals the Swiss in another way—immigration. Fully one-third of the population is made up of foreigners.

"We have had a large immigration for many years," said Colette Flesch, the energetic mayor of Luxembourg town, "but it now has reached a point where something must be done. I visited one schoolroom where 20 out of 23 children were immigrants."

The one-out-of-three figure easily surpasses that of Switzerland, where only one out of five residents is an immigrant, and one can see what attracts them here. Luxembourg is peaceful, mostly rural, with no urban strife, a tradition of full employment, progressive government, and has earned the Communist party into mostly a family affair and a history of never having had a serious strike.

But Miss Flesch, 40, a U.S.-educated, former Olympic fencer, who has been mayor of Luxembourg town since 1970, denies that her xenophobic countrymen would ever organize anti-immigrant referendums as the Swiss have done. She expects rather that economic recession, which has caused the steel industry to cut back, will lead to a natural attrition.

Many of the more than 100,000 immigrants are not steelworkers but the white-shirted bureaucrats who populate the European Economic Community complex here. Bankers and businessmen also make up much of the total, as the Grand Duchy tries to rival Switzerland as an international center. This immigration has led to another of Luxembourg's problems: potential fraud.

Decade Ago

After breezing along for years as a farming and steel country, Luxembourg began transforming itself into a financial center about a decade ago. More than 90 banks now do business here, particularly in Eurocurrency, and favorable tax laws have brought in about 5,000 holding companies.

The government now fears that many of the holding companies may be dummy companies, and has begun tightening up its rules and regulations.

"We are being very careful now," said Miss Flesch. The said, "and won't be as long as our neighbors keep taking our students." With the explosion of university populations, however, she admits that Luxembourg is running a risk. "The problem with building our own university," she said, "is that it would risk being a second-rate university." Luxembourg is simply too small, she believes, to establish a first-rate school.

Not surprisingly, most Luxembourgers come home after their education is over, not willing to

give up their position as a very special elite. "We have no brain drain," said Miss Flesch.

This elite, hardly numbering more than a few hundred in this city of 80,000, is very exclusive. Its members know each other intimately and many of them, like Miss Flesch herself, go on to high government posts. In addition to being mayor, Miss Flesch is a member both of the Luxembourg and European parliaments. She will run for one of the six seats allotted Luxembourg when direct elections to the European Parliament begin next spring.

Being small doesn't mean being without problems, and one of the main ones today is saving the city from the ravages of traffic, construction and bad weather. The city's main thoroughfare, Boulevard Royal, running down to its high ramparts, now resembles bankers' row in Zurich. Old houses and landmarks are being torn down. Transatlantic traffic is still routed through downtown.

Miss Flesch claims she will solve the problems. A new ring road will be finished in a few years, diverting traffic outside the city. Building codes and civic groups are moving to preserve the inner-city landmarks. And the mayor's office is wading new construction.

"We will not let the builders destroy Luxembourg," she says with determination. "But at the same time, I am not interested in turning Luxembourg into a museum."

The Tradition

As tradition has it, the law students go to France or Belgium, medical students to Germany and engineers to Germany and Switzerland. For business students, such as Miss Flesch herself, there is the United States.

"The construction of a university is not an easy task," she said, "and won't be as long as our neighbors keep taking our students." With the explosion of university populations, however, she admits that Luxembourg is running a risk. "The problem with building our own university," she said, "is that it would risk being a second-rate university." Luxembourg is simply too small, she believes, to establish a first-rate school.

Not surprisingly, most Luxembourgers come home after their education is over, not willing to

PEOPLE: Mrs. Hemingway F. Castro Hadn't Chao

"I didn't feel sad. What the hell, why should I? I had a very good 17 years there. Mary Hemingway said in New York after returning from a visit to Cuba as the guest of Fidel Castro, Mrs. Hemingway was in Cuba for research for an MGM film, 'Hemingway' about her late husband. She was impressed by Castro's durability. 'The first thing I said to Fidel was, 'You haven't changed at all.' He doesn't have the stomach of Ernest, but otherwise he looks so much like Ernest—the beard, the way his head sits on his shoulders, the height. Fidel is just the type of man who appeals to me.' Castro told Mrs. Hemingway that the Cubans would help in any way they could to make the film. She said that she and Castro swapped recipes for seafood dishes, he of course a way to prepare lobster and she offering a way to serve raw fish. And they talked about sports: 'He says that Cuba would like to play the New York Yankees at baseball, because we think we can beat them.'"

In the category of good intentions gone awry, the Communications Workers of America cites the case of a woman of Japanese extraction in Alabama who was passed over for promotion because she was not considered to belong to a minority. The reason, said CWA administrative official John Morgan, is that there are too few Japanese women in Alabama to constitute a minority group.

The pecking order at the U.S. State Department has been changed. Andrew Young is now No. 2 according to the department's bulletin boards, just below Secretary Cyrus Vance. The explanation? Young, U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, asked for it to be that way and the Protocol Office couldn't argue because, after all, he has Cabinet rank.

A Los Angeles coroner's inquest jury ruled Monday that an accidental overdose of barbiturates and cocaine caused the death of Sandra Meese West, the multimillionaire who was buried at the wheel of her sports car in Texas last May. The jury deliberated for two hours before returning its verdict after a hearing that began last Friday. The panel had heard testimony from Mrs. West's physician of seven years, Dr. Raymond Weston, who said that Mrs. West, 37, had turned into a psychotic in the last three years of her life and had a tendency to abuse narcotics. A court battle now

looms over a pre-tributed to Mrs. West's will, left most to her brother, who is charged with the care of the will. Mrs. West's attorney Fred S. scribbled himself into Mrs. West.

Donal Johns, the Veterans Affairs part of the Nixon has angrily has the request, says violate the provisions of the will. He left the bulk of attorney Fred S. scribbled himself into Mrs. West.

Their marriage after 17 years, Shields Hodge recently, Rush, 82, was real time at the home children in King rediscovers at last week, they and have as Dallas. "We're shocked," said Mr. shock," said Mr. known as I saw, "wasn't he?"

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